FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 216 *7 November 1983*

Beginning today, 7 November, all materials on the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution will be published in a special National Affairs section of this book designated "Great October Socialist Revolution" with pages numbered in the O series.

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NATO RATIONALE FOR EUROMISSILE DEPLOYMENT HIT

LD042325 Moscow TASS in English 2242 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- No matter how hard Washington and its allies tried to present deployment of U.S. missiles in a measure of response to the alleged "super-armament" of the Soviet Union, the history of the preparation and adoption of the "missile solution" provides convincing evidence to the contrary. This is written in today's IZVESTIYA by G. Vorontsov, Dr. of Sc. (History). In reality, this action had been in preparation for a number of years in the USA and NATO as a purposeful and conscious step desgined to change the balance of forces in Europe and the world, and to gain advantages of a military and political nature.

The U.S. and NATO's official version concerning the "missile solution" boils down to stating that it was worked out and adopted at the request from the West Europeans. The latter, it is asserted, alarmed by the "growing threat" from the USSR, appealed for assistance to Washington which had not allegedly even thought about this in advance.

The groundlessness of such assertions leaps to the eye, the author says.

It is generally recognised, the newspaper says, that it was the Carter administration, not the West European countries, that initiated the convening of the two NATO summit meetings in 1977-1978. It was the U.S. guidance that the so-called long-term programme of defence needs of an openly militaristic character was prepared and submitted for approval by the heads of state and government of the Atlantic Alliance countries in 1978.

IZVESTIYA further writes:

"The missile solution" was elaborated in detail by two NATO bodies -- the so-called "Summit Group" responsible for the military aspect of the "solution", and the "Special Group".

While the "Summit Group" adopted the decision on missile for it, trying to prove that the "missile solution" was allegedly adopted to create conditions for...disarmament. This latter body was also headed by a U.S. representative.

Also quite evident is the reason why the U.S. side preferred to keep a low profile, the newspaper says. Expecting that the adoption and implementation of the "missile solution" would cause a serious deterioration of the international situation, the U.S. ruling circles decided to "hedge their bets" by creating the impression that it was only "the concern for the security" of the U.S. partners that pushed them into adopting such an unpopular decision.

But whether the U.S. leaders wish it or not, the question of deploying new U.S. missiles in Europe is posed with stark clarity. It is the U.S. that bears chief responsibility for preparing NATO's "missile solution." The "solution" is a logical component of the course aimed at attaining a U.S. strategic superiority, a course of whipping up tensions and preparing for war, IZVESTIYA says.

WARSAW PACT COUNTRIES REMAIN 'CLOSELY UNITED'

PM031418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Unity and Cohesion"]

[Text] A new epoch in the history of mankind began 66 years ago. The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution marked the birth of the world's first worker-peasant state. Hope dawned for millions of oppressed and exploited working people throughout the world. The example of revolutionary Russia cogently proved that the proletariats of different nationalities can only achieve social and national liberation in close unity. This is why the CPSU Central Committee's slogan for the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution sounds topical even today:

"Proletariats of all countries, unite!

"Long live proletarian, socialist internationalism!"

Inspired by the ideals of Great October, working people of several other countries successfully implemented revolutionary transformations under the leadership of communist and workers' parties. A world system of socialism emerged which today has become a decisive factor for social progress. The countries closely united in the socialist community are joined together by a common ideology and unity of aims. They are linked by relations of comradely mutual asistance while fully respecting the interests, special features, and traditions of each country. Questions of strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries have always occupied and will continue to occupy an important and priority place in the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Cooperation among the socialist states is developing successfully within the framework of CEMA.

The Warsaw Pact Organization is a reliable shield of peace and socialism. The servicemen of the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and the other fraternal armies of the socialist community countries vigilantly guard the peaceful labor of the socialist states' peoples. Thanks to their vigilance, the peoples of Europe have lived in peace for a long time now. The socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance, the 26th CPSU Congress noted, faithfully serves peace. It has at its disposal everything necessary to reliably protect the people's socialist gains.

The peoples of the socialist countries must resolve peaceful creative tasks in a complex international situation. Imperialism is exerting constant pressure on them, intensifying its subversive work against them, and organizing massive campaigns of lies and slander. Forces which are raising the temperature of the international atmosphere to satisfy their own pathological great-power ambitions, have just now become more active. The reckless actions of these forces combined with the huge arsenal of lethal weapons accumulated in the West lend a qualitatively new dimension to the threat to peace. The United States and NATO are stubbornly seeking to change the military-strategic situation in the world in their own favor. Their policy is aimed at achieving military superiority. Multibillion-dollar arms programs are being adopted one after the other. Nuclear weapons are being put into series production and barbarous neutron and new chemical weapons are being stockpiled. The creation of systems for combat operation in and from space is in the pipeline.

The plans to begin the actual deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries in the near future create a special danger.

Imperialist policy, which is aimed at achieving world domination, is being countared by the precise and clear course of the socialist community countries. The CPSU and the entire Soviet people, together with the fraternal parties, the working people of the socialist community countries, and all progressive forces, oppose the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, primarily of U.S. militarist circles, which are trying to organize an anticommunist "crusade" and are threatening the world with nuclear war. More than once the socialist countries have expressed the readiness to cooperate with all European and world states and with all peace-loving forces to resolve the most important task of our time -- to prevent a further escalation of the arms race. The recently published statement by heads of government of the CEMA member states stressed again the topicality of the broad package of proposals, aimed at elimating the threat of nuclear war and halting the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and advocating disarmament and detente, which were contained in the 5 January 1983 Prague Political Declaration of Warsaw Pact member states and the 28 June 1983 Moscow joint statement by leading party and state figures of the seven socialist states. The socialist countries' policy has been and will be aimed at achieving these aims. At the same time, they are ready to examine other countries' proposals which meet the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

But nobody must take the goodwill of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as a sign of weakness. As Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his statement, the Soviet Union will be able to respond appropriately to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and there will be no divergence between word and deed. The decision to start preparatory work for the siting of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territories of the GDR and the CSSR, which was recently adopted in accordance with an arrangement between the Governments of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the CSSR, is one of these planned retaliatory measures in the event of the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

The socialist community countries tirelessly fight for the just cause of peace and the peoples' security and for the interests of working people. They have the truth of Marxist-Lenisist teaching on their side. Their strength lies in unity and cohesion. The words of the CPSU Central Committee slogan have resounded like a combat slogan over the whole world" "Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! "Long live the unity, cooperation, and cohesion of the socialist community countries and their unshakeable determination to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism and peace on earth!"

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 6 Nov 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Vedenyapin, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Rudolf Georgiyevuch Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer]

GOSR Anniversary Marked

[Text] Our meeting with you is taking place on the eve of a grand holiday, the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, [GOSR], which opened the epich of the victory of socialism and communism. October combined socialism and peace in one indissoluble and integral concept. It brought to the forefront of world politics a state from whose very social essence an honest and purposeful policy of peace emanates. In its first legislative act, Lenin's Peace Decree, the Soviet state proclaimed war to be a most heinous crime against mankind. From that time until the present our country has done and is doing everything possible to protect mankind from the calamities of war.

The Soviet Union conducts its policy in international affairs in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The periodic meetings between their party and state leaders play an exceptionally important role in coordinating their efforts. Among such events recently are the consultative working meeting in Ulaanbataar by deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist countries; the Prague meeting between Comrades Honecker and Husak; the meeting in Warsaw between Comrades Kadar and Jaruzelski, and the official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by a Soviet party and government delegation led by Comrade Aliyev. Issues related to maintaining peace and international security were an important feature of these meetings, in the course of negotiations conducted during these meetings.

Speaking at a Soviet-Vietnamese friendship meeting in Hanoi, Comrade Aliyev stressed that during these tense times it is the countries of the socialist community that bear aloft the banner of peace. Real socialism is now the major and chief factor restraining imperialist aggression and all the forces of war. The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries offer decisive resistance to U.S. foreign policy, and consistently advocate the maintenance of peace, the prevention of the threat of nuclear war and a reduction in the level of military-strategic confrontation, and oppose the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The many initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other European countries of the socialist community -- the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states, the joint statement by the participants at the Moscow meeting of party and government leaders of the socialist countries -- are directed at achieving these most urgent and important goals. The statement by heads of government of the CEMA member-states evoked a wide response in the world, as did the communique of the recent sessions the committees of Warsaw Pact foreign and defense ministers.

[Kolchanov] In the speech delivered by Comrade Romanov at the festive session marking the 66th anniversary of the GOSR, special emphasis was laid on the fact that in the present international situation -- which has been exacerbated through the fault of the imperialist cricles of the West -- it is especially important to consolidate the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

U.S.-NATO 'Militarist Race' Hit

[Lomeyko] Each day brings new proof of the truth and justification of the evaluation given in the statement made by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 28 September this year, namely the evaluation of the U.S. militarist course. Consumed by megalomania, Washington has cast aside all the theatrical requisites of the peace-lover and, donning the military uniform still indelibly stained with Vietnamese blood, once again rushes into reprisal expeditions. New events increasingly confirm that the United States has conceived the intention of transforming the world according to its own judgment. There is no more revealing evidence of this than the cynical aggression against Grenada, in which big, armed Uncle Sam fell with all his great hulking weight upon a tiny country that has virtually no army, and tried to strangle it -- just because the freedom-loving people of that country wants to live according to its own laws.

[Kolchanov] Vladimir Borisovich, it is known that the population of Grenada numbers about 110,000 while there are at present 15,000 occupiers there. I recall paying a visit to Dachau concentration camp with you when we worked in West Germany. Now there, the monstrous SS norms applied regarding the ratio of prisoners to the number of guards. There, there were more prisoners to one guard than there are inhabitants of Grenada now to one American occupier. One can quite boldly speak of the American leadership's aim to turn the independent republic into a concentration camp, a concentration camp guarded by American infantry.

[Lomeyko] Although I think that for many Americans, Rudolf Georgiyevich, such comparisons will probably be very bitter and painful, the fact is that it is not the ordinary Americans who make the decisions on their country's policy; it is the Reaganites, who in essence seized power on a wave of chauvinism and the inflated and false version of the Soviet threat, who are, however, pushing their country toward adventurist aggression and reprisal expeditions all over the world, especially in Latin America.

[Kolchanov] And they are imposing this very same foreign policy upon the American people, in opposition to the wishes of the ordinary Americans.

[Lomeyko] The Reagan administration, which came to power with the motto that the United States should once again become the strongest, is demonstrating to the whole world the same conceit about its own strength which Senator Fulbright described in the 1970's as the main cause of the American adventure in Vietnam and its failure. Where do the roots of this policy lie? They lie, in my view, in the fact that the military-industrial monopolies, gripped by the fear of losing their imperial privileges and the sources of raw materials and energy from which they have gained their wealth for decades, want to win back by force their tottering positions in the world in order to once more get their thousands of millions in profits. For this, they have to keep in check the peoples of the developing countries, and have to whip up the arms race. The pretext chosen is the old and hackneyed one of a false Soviet threat, which is used to whip up hysteria in the world.

[Vedenyapin] Vladimir Borisovich, one's attention is drawn to the fact that Washington made use of whipping up anticommunist hysteria in order to exacerbate the international situation, in the conditions of which a shift to the right has come about in a number of Western countries. With the help of the Conservative cabinet in Britain, the right-wing coalition of bourgeois parties in the FRG and the militarist Nakasone Government in Japan, the Reaganites are trying to encircle the socialist world and the independent developing countries in an imperialist blockade. Perhaps the most dangerous thing for the cause of peace is the fact that the ruling circles of Britain, the FRG, and a number of other NATO countries, and Japan, have joined in a militarist race, headed by Washington, and are hurling more and more national resources into the gaping jaws of Moloch, the insatiable god of war.

[Lomeyko] Yes, that same international solidarity of the bourgeoisie, about which Marx and Lenin spoke on several occasions, clearly shows itself. This is precisely why at their Bonn summit, first of all, and later at Williamsburg, the seven most powerful capitalist powers drew up an aggressive new strategy for the struggle against the socialist countries, national liberation movements, and the general democratic movement for peace in their own countries. Admittedly, Reagan's men have not managed to get their allies to toe the line completely with regard to economic sanctions. Here the principle of charity begins at home did its work. After all, Western Europe derives considerable advantages from trade with the socialist East. But the militarization of the economy, of policy and of thinking itself harms the cause of international security and peace.

Under the slogan of the crusade for democracy, the most vile deeds are perpetrated: the endless provocations against Cuba, bandit attacks on Nicaragua, the death squadrons in Guatemala which butcher the civilian population after receiving instruction from CIA officers, and, finally, the base attack on Grenada where Rangers are imposing so-called American order. All these are links in the same chain.

U.S. Foreign Policy 'Anti-Human'

[Kolchanov] I would particularly like to draw our listeners' attention to the circumstances that the act of brigandage which the Reagan administration has committed against the republic of Grenada is not something that has suddenly come out of the blue. This act does indeed show the extremely unbridled and impudent nature of the foreign policy of the present American Administration, but at the same time it has its roots in the whole foreign policy course of the United States in the postwar period. I will cite just a few examples which confirm this thought.

In no region of the world has the United States in the postwar period behaved so unceremoniously and brazenly as in the southern hemisphere. In 1947 the United States crushed the popular uprising in Paraguay. In 1948 it organized the intervention by mercenaries in Costa Rica. In 1950 it sent troops to suppress the rising in Puerto Rico. In 1954, the United States toppled the Arbenz government in Guatemala. In 1961 the United States invaded Cuba in the Playa Giron area. In 1964, a peaceful demonstration in Panama was fired on. In 1965 there was the occupation of the Dominician Republic. The inventory of the secret operations of the America CIA, the American military and American politicians against the independent states of Central and South America is even longer. And now, if you like, we see the apogee, an acute and extreme manifestation of the adventuristic, insolent, shameless, anti-human policy of the American Administration in the international arena.

[Lomeyko] And I should like to say, Rudolf Georgiyevich, that this policy, as you have so rightly noted, is not just being pursued in Latin America -- although that is where it is being done in the most unbridled way -- but also in other regions. Without completing one aggression, Reagan's men are already preparing for another. That is what is stated in the TASS statement on the situation in Lebanon. A large-scale U.S. military operation is being prepared there, the aim of which is to deal a massive blow to the country's national patriotic forces. This is shown not just by reports from the area, but also by the open declarations of U.S. officials, including the President. And once again we hear the same slogan about Washington's peace-making mission, although it is clear that the tense situation in Lebanon arose only as a result of the aggression of Israel, backed by the United States. Lebanon as a state has effectively been dismembered. American soldiers, who behave much worse than at home are uninvited guests, interventionists, for the majority of Lebanese. This naturally leads to even more tension in the country, indignation, and actions against them.

[Vedenyapin] Look, Vladimir Borisovich, when explosions ring out under the headquarters of the interventionists, Washington immediately raises the cry that American boys in Lebanon have to be saved.

But surely the best way to save them is to withdraw troops from Lebanon, and, even better, from all the countries where they are throwing their weight about. But Washington evidently does not want to do so. Reagan's men are prepared to sacrifice their boys just to whip up a mood of chauvinism at home and to have a further pretext for intervention. Even if they manage to do so today, tomorrow many people will obviously sober up, just as happened with Vietnam, and there will be worldwide condemnation.

[Kolchanov] For all the variety of aggressive acts perpetrated by the present American Administration, an analysis of American foreign policy reveals the general features of this foreign-policy course, and one of the most terrible features of the White House's foreign policy is that it shows contempt for the national interests of other countries and peoples, wherever and whatever you care to mention. This applies not just to the example of the Near East or Latin America: The same is also absolutely true of what the American Administration is doing on the Continent of Europe. Let us take the prime issue: nuclear armaments in Europe. Well, different sources produce different figures. Using American figures, I can say that there are over 7,000 nuclear warheads on the Continent of Europe. And recently we had the "sensational" -- "sensational" in quotation marks, of course -- statement that the Reagan administration is immediately prepared to remove from the Continent of Europe 1,400 nuclear warheads. This is another of Washington's sensational statements, another lie. The point is that obsolete Pershing I missiles and a number of aircraft have already been withdrawn from the Continent of Europe, or are in the process of being withdrawn, and it was in place of these that the nuclear warheads about which they are now talking in such a peace-loving tone on the other side of the Atlantic were manufactured. Naturally, if the delivery vehicles are being sent in to replace the obsolete ones, new ones are being brought in, in particular, the new American medium-range missiles, Pershing II's and cruise missiles, which our listeners are of course well informed about. These new nuclear warhead delivery vehicles will of course be supplemented by the warheads themselves.

Soviet Disarmament Stance Reviewed

The Soviet Union's position on medium-range missiles in Western Europe was once again formulated in a very clear-cut way in Comrade Andropov's replies to questions from PRAVDA. It has to be said, moreover, that every statement by the Soviet leader defines our position in more definite and precise terms, and makes this position even more attractive in the eyes of millions of people because it really does aim to achieve stable peace, and not in Europe alone.

Through its leader the Soviet Union is making a number of new proposals. In particular, we are proposing that 140 launchers for SS-20's should be left, while 162 missiles would remain on the NATO side -- the British and French missiles. In proposing this step we are equalizing our strengths in terms of the number of warheads. How is the U.S. Administration reacting? The U.S. President's speech at the United Nations, in which he informed the world of the principal elements of the so-called new American position on medium-range nuclear weapons, was a kind of culmination to the deception and propaganda. What did his speech contain? The same U.S. intentions to achieve a one-sided military superiority over the Soviet Union. No changes have occurred in the American position on two fundamental questions: Washington continues to insist on the dismantling of the Soviet missiles in Europe, while wanting to deploy new nuclear missile weapons itself. The White House continues to refuse to count the nuclear weapons of Britain and France targeted on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Where is the flexibility and element of innovation in the U.S. Administration?

[Vedenyapin] What we have seen, Rudolf Georgiyevich, is how the most diverse political, trade union and even religious organizations of Europe, and not just of Europe but practically throughout the world, have been giving due credit to the constructive nature of Soviet proposals, and how they have been resolutely opposing the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. Suffice it to recall the position of the West German Social Democrats, the Belgian Socialists, Dutch MP's, peace campaigners in Italy, and many industrial trade unions in West Germany, Great Britain and other states. It is characteristic that an understanding of the correctness and well-argued and carefully-thought-out nature of our position is winning an increasing number of adherents among those who not so long ago were standing up for so-called one-sided disarmament.

[Lomeyko] Here, Gennadiy Aleksandrovich, I would like to say a few words about the following. Among those sections of the public who are working actively against the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe, there are some people who believe that if the Soviet Union were to disarm unilaterally, it would help them in the struggle against the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

[Kolchanov] I heard precisely those sentiments expressed during my recent visit to Italy. Such sentiments do indeed exist there, Vladimir Borisovich.

[Lomeyko] A delegation from the leadership of the new Greens Party in West Germany visited Moscow for the first time quite recently, at the end of October. During the talks they had in the Kremlin and at the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation they did, in fact, appeal to Moscow, saying: Set an example of unilateral disarmament. The representatives of the Soviet public who met the Greens told them: If only it was as simple as that.

After all, where goodwill is concerned, the Soviet Union has repeatedly demonstrated it and has displayed acts of the Soviet Union made in 1979: If NATO would refrain from deploying the new missiles and talks were to begin, the Soviet Union would withdraw some of its missiles. Subsequently, in last March, a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet missiles was introduced. Finally, the Soviet Union made a unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; this is a commitment to which the Americans have not reacted. Finally, the Soviet Union is even now carrying out a unilateral reduction of its medium-range missiles. The SS-5 missiles have been withdrawn. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has stated, the Soviet Union is willing to continue the reduction of the SS-4 and the SS-20, as long as the U.S. missiles are not deployed.

But that is the whole point. Washington does not intend to back down from its plans. It intends to carry out the task it has set itself -- the deployment of the missiles. People in the West frequently say that the Americans intend to deploy their missiles regardless of whether the Soviet nuclear potential is reduced. There is a limit to any goodwill. This limit is formed by the vitally important interests of our nation. The Soviet Union will do all in its power to defend the national interests of its country, of its allies, to uphold and defend peace in Europe and throughout the world.

[Kolchanov] How can one place any reliance on the endless assurances of love of peace by the U.S. Administration, which is so ready to reach, figuratively speaking, for its pistol, whether it be in the Near East or Latin America? And in those areas it is not a question of pistols; there it is a question of weapons of mass destruction. How can we remain defenseless in the face of such a danger? Such a thing cannot even be discussed.

There must indeed be a unilateral limit to unilateral moves. This is all the more so in that, generally speaking, we really have made many unilateral moves. The constructive peace initiatives we have recently proposed really can be described by everybody as unilateral since the other side -- the United States, to be precise -- has not responded to our proposals with adequate peace initiatives.

Esteemed colleagues, I would like to return once again to the points that were made in the report at the festive session marking the latest GOSR anniversary. For 4 years, the report noted, the Soviet Union has been steadfastly proposing the prevent a hazardous new round in the arms race. For 2 years, at the Geneva talks, we have been setting forth one constructive initiative after another and calling for agreement on either freeing Europe altogether from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons or on substantially lowering the level of nuclear confrontation on the principles of equality and identical security. However, it is becoming ever more obvious that at the Geneva talks the United States is merely sitting it out, as they say. Phrases about peace and the publicity being given to its own initiatives, which are only for show, serve as a smokescreen for the true aggressive intentions of the United States. This is the essence of their tactics.

[Vedenyapin] Esteemed colleagues, the entire thrust of our conversation today vividly illustrates the fact that the indefatigable struggle of our party and state for the strengthening of universal peace and preservation of detente has become especially important now that the most bellicose grouping in the United States -- whose class hatred for socialism is quite plainly gaining the upper hand over common sense -- is intensifying its dangerous activities. This grouping has unleashed an arms race of unprecedented scale. A crusade against communism has been proclaimed; a psychological war is being whipped up. The piratical action against Grenada, the attempts to overthrow the lawful government of Nicaragua, the de facto participation in the aggression on Lebanese soil and the undeclared war against Afghanistan are obvious proof of the intensification of the adventurism of U.S. imperialism. The White House now personifies those very same forces that have been obsessed with the insane dream of world domination ever since the beginning of the century. The entire world is a zone of vital interest for the United States -- such is the principal slogan of today's America and its ruling circles.

Our country is countering the adventurist course of the U.S. militarists with a clear and realistic program for the preservation of peace. As Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov notes, the Soviet Union rejects the idea of unleashing a nuclear war as reckless, irrespective of the pretexts by which this might be screened. It regards such calls as criminal. We believe that concentration of political will on preventing a catastrophe and safeguarding people's right to life, rather than on irresponsible attempts to reconcile people to the idea that nuclear war is permissible and on the aspiration for nuclear supremacy, should be the primary determination of the policy of leaders of all states, above all the nuclear states.

In other words, as in Vladimir Ilich Lenin's day, our foreign policy represents our peaceful interests in relations with all countries and peoples of the world. As Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov has stressed, we will never abandon this Leninist course.

At this point, comrades, we are concluding today's talks at the roundtable. We greet you on the coming holiday. Goodbye.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ENDORSES IAEA REPORT

LD050902 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 5 TASS -- The participants in the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly have endorsed at a plenary meeting the annual report by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a reliable instrument of cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The task of limiting and putting a stop to the nuclear arms race is now acute as never before. This is global problem number one in the true sense of the word, the problem on which not only a solution to other general political problems but also the very existence of life on earth depends, emphasized Mexican delegate Miguel Marin Bosch.

This danger is brought on first of all by those imperialist powers which seek to achieve military superiority and try to check and turn backwards the objective processes of world development, stated Hungarian representative David Meiszter.

The USA has started implementing a programme for the production and deployment of new strategic nuclear systems, and conducts preparation for deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. C.P.N. Sinh, delegate of India, pointed out that in this situation all the states of the world are faced with an urgent task -- to prevent a further deterioration of the political climate in the world and to prevent slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. The task of preventing proliferation of nuclear weapons acquires particular topicality in this connection, Keiho Korhonen, representative of Finland, said.

The International Atomic Energy Agency plays an important role in ensuring the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, stated Soviet representative Vladimir Petrovskiy. The treaty has received a broad international recognition and is now the most universal agreement in the field of arms limitation. In 1982, just like before, the IAEA Secretariat did not detect violations of the treaty's provisions which fall under its functions. The Soviet delegation expresses confidence that the IAEA will remain a reliable instrument in the development of international cooperation with the utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

UN GROUP HITS WESTERN LINKS WITH SOUTH AFRICA

LD042320 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- The Fourth Committee (the questions of decolonization) of the U.N. General Assembly adopted Thursday a resolution denouncing the military collaboration of the Western powers with the South African regime. The resolution emphatically stresses the dangers inherent in the West's assistance in developing South Africa's nuclear potential. Documents made public in the United Nations indicate that the USA and the FRG play the most active role in links with the Republic of South Africa.

Already in the early sixties, South Africa organized, with U.S. assistance, the production of enriched uranium used in creating an atom bomb. Under the present administration, the U.S. cooperation with South Africa in the nuclear field has notably increased. In April 1983, U.S. companies supplied Pretoria with over a hundred kilograms of enriched uranium, and in September the State Department approved shipments by U.S. monopolies of equipment and technological information for the Koeberg nuclear power plant, worth about 50 million dollars.

The sale to South Africa by the "Rheinmetall" concern of the most advanced 15-mm weapons capable of firing shells with nuclear warheads is one example of close cooperation of the West German military-industrial complex with the Pretoria racists.

Broad links with the South African armaments industry are also being maintained by Britain, France, and other Western countries.

The strengthening of the NATO countries' military and economic relations with the racist regime against the U.N. resolutions is whetting Pretoria's aggressive appetites. The South African military have broadened the scale of the "undeclared war" against Angola, which has already taken the lives of scores of thousands of innocent Angolans. Hundreds of thousands of Angolans have been rendered homeless, and enormous damage has been done to Angola's economy.

Pretoria's stepped-up subversion against Mozambique and Zimbabwe, its armed attacks on Maseru, capital of Lesotho, acts of subversion against other "front-line" states are the direct result of the connivance of the Western powers, above all of the USA. The basis for Washington's policy of "constructive cooperation" and close links with Pretoria is the U.S. desire to secure its financial and strategic interests in the south of Africa and to preserve South Africa as an imperialist bulwark on the continent.

POLISH, NORDIC DRAFT FOR STOCKHOLM TALKS REPORTED

LD041328 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 4 TASS — An effort is continuing at the session of the working group at the current preparatory meeting, and in intensive unofficial contacts to draw up an agenda, schedule of work and hammer out other procedural issues in connection with the holding of the first stage of the conference on measures to build up confidence, security and disarmament in Europe, which is scheduled to open to Stockholm in January 1984.

On October 31, the Polish delegation circulated among the participants in the meeting, on an unofficial basis, a draft document, which outlines in a clear and explicit form in strict accordance with the mandate of the conference adopted by the Madrid meeting the agenda and other organizational issues pertaining to the holding of the first stage of the conference. The Polish document has aroused much interest among the participants in the Helsinki meeting.

On November 3, the delegations of Finland and Sweden issued, also on an unofficial basis, a draft decision. It is pointed out here that the Finnish-Swedish draft takes into consideration in a certain measure the stand of the socialist countries.

From today on the delegations of Finland and Sweden are starting unofficial contacts with groups of states-participants in the Helsinki meeting on the basis of the draft document put forward by them. The view is expressed here that the Finnish-Swedish draft may become a basis for hammering out the decisions of the preparatory meeting.

REAGAN POLICY OF 'INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM' HIT

LD060327 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Speaking in Cherry Point, North Carolina, on Friday, where a memorial service was held for the servicemen who died in Lebanon and Grenada, President Reagan declared that he was prepared to use force again and that the Americans will have to face in the future times like these, times of sadness and loss.

Into what abyss of human suffering is the President going to push the people of the United States and other countries by revelling in his power to use force on the international scene? Here is what our commentator Vladislav Kozyakov has to say on this score:

I wonder if all Americans realize what is really happening to the present-day policy of the United States. Indeed, what their President is doing now goes beyond any limits of legality, law or commonsense. None of the diplomatic documents regulating interstate relations or of the international legal acts contain justification of such actions as the shelling of Lebanese villages from American ships standing off-shore, or the invasion of Grenada. By authorizing such action the President chose to flout not only the principles of international law, but also the principles on which the United States itself is founded.

It would be appropriate at this point to recall one of the provisions of the United Nations Charter, obliging the member-states to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against territorial integrity or political independence of any other state. And yet President Reagan obviously believes that this underlying principle of the United Nations Charter of which the United States is a cosignatory does not concern him. He has sent his troops to Grenada, a United Nations member; has brought down by force the government there, and is now forming a government to his own liking in that country. And what about the inalienable right of the people of Grenada to determine their own political and social system, determine it by themselves and live without the threat of a foreign intervention? That right of theirs has been trampled upon by President Reagan.

He has done the same to the principles that lie at the foundation of the United States, which are written down in the Declaration of Independence and are therefore cherished so much by Americans. Let us hear what Thomas Jefferson thought on the subject of nations' rights. We surely cannot deny to any nation, he wrote, that right whereon our own government is founded, that everyone may govern itself according to whatever form it pleases and change these forms at its own will.

But President Reagan is now imposing on the Americans another approach. He wants them to oppose the idea that the people of Grenada, Lebanon, or Nicaragua should exercise their right to self-determination or independent development. Now the President declares that following Lebanon and Granada he is prepared to again use force. He has usurped the right to determine which nation has a suitable government and which has not. In short, everything that the world community cherishes so much -- provisions of international law, moral principles, and finally a concern for peace -- all this the President pushes aside as rubbish. Instead he resorts to violence, threats and a policy of dictating. There can be no other name to these methods except international terrorism, which has been made state policy in the United States.

Even one of the closest allies of the President, the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, found it necessary to warn the United States that if it deems it right to cross into territories of communist countries then, as she put it, we'll be facing horrible wars. The President, however, was evidently preparing the American public for the possibility of more military ventures abroad when on Friday he declared that Americans should be ready to face more losses.

REAGAN 'BREAKFAST' REMARK PROMPTS SATIRE

LD041723 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 4 Nov 83

["A Breakfast of the President (topical satire)" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Konstantin Yuriyev writes:

The telephone rang in the U.S. President's bedroom in late evening on November the Second.

"My President", the familiar triumphant voice of the defence secretary was heard over the phone, "the island has been done with! The sky is cloudless over the whole of Grenada...

"Caspar, dear, you are a hero! And I will accept no objections from you on that score! You have razed to the ground the island's university and thus liberated a thousand of our guys studying there. Glory to you, Cap! Unless you object, at tomorrow's news conference I shall refer to the invasion not as an 'invasion' as I was rather rash to describe it previously, but as a 'remarkable operation', or even as a 'rescue mission'."

"Very much so, Mr President".

"As to your guys, well, those who are...so quick to react with their guns and rifles to anything when you land them in other countries, I shall describe them as 'our best missionaries abroad'".

"It will be a perfect description. Magnificent guys! Incidentally, Mr President, I gave instructions to cook up photos depicting them giving a hand to doctors inoculating the locals..."

"Perfect of you, Cap! You are a big strategist and a great politician rolled into one. And in future, in all countries we intend to conquer, we must inoculate all the locals against the ideological contagion brought in by the 'Red agents'"...

"I would hate to hide from you, my President, that there are some killed and wounded".

"Let this not trouble you. I'll just say that it was the Americans who were dying and getting wounded while defending the lives of others and upholding freedom and peace..."

"You are a giant, Mr President!"

"Thank you, my loyal minister, for this accurate comparison and be sure you repeat it to Nancy. She will be very pleased..."

On the next day, November 3, coming on the stand to face newsmen the President was relaxed and all smiles, since, as is known, he had nothing to hide from the newsmen who had been prevented from visiting Grenada. He told them word for word his conversation with the defence secretary. Some newsmen ventured to ask why the mood of triumphant delight reigning in Washington over the success in Grenada's occupation failed to be shared by over a hundred U.N. member-states."

The President was quick to understand that some were out to spoil a jubilant day. But in prefect control of himself, he shared with those in the news conference hall what he experienced and thought over breakfast when told about the outcome of the voting in the U.N., and the newsmen learned that he just went on with his breakfast, his appetite undiminished, rather whetted by the unpleasant piece of news. In short, even the U.S. itself failed to spoil the President's good mood.

Seated in his armchair in the Oval Office back from the news conference Reagan thought he richly deserved praise for his firmness: "Well done for me to have told them that we can do any other country in like we did with Grenada". Then his thought strayed and he clearly saw himeslf in "Air Force One" on the morrow after a nucelar free-for-all. He is eating his breakfast with gusto now and then glancing into the porthole. Enters the defence secretary who reports: "My President, the earth is over and done with", and then proceeds to decorate him with the Pentagon medal "for the destruction of life on the planet."

"Serves them right!" the President says. "Next time they will think twice before interfering with my attempts to restructure the world the way I like..."

'ZIONIST' RUMSFELD APPOINTED MIDDLE EAST ENVOY

LD041912 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 4 Nov 83

["'Hawks' of a Feather" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Those familiar with Donald Rumsfeld's record will not be surprised as to why President Reagan has chosen precisely him for the post of the President's special representative in the Middle East. To put it briefly, Rumsfeld and Reagan are "hawks" of a feather in the views on global issues, including the problem of the Middle East. Throughout his career in holding federal government posts Rumsfeld has always been closely linked with the Zionist circles of Israel and the USA, preaching and practicing the policy of strength and military solutions to outstanding issues. The first of the foreign representativs whom Rumsfeld, appointed to the post of the U.S. secretary for defence under President Ford, met in Washington was Shimon Perez, then the Israeli defence minister.

And that was no coincidence. At that time the United States had stepped up increasing Israel's military potential in order to try to force some of the Arab states to conclude a separate deal with the Israeli aggressors.

In his numerous statements while serving as defence secretary and after, Rumsfeld lost no opportunity to encourage the Israeli aggressors and to assure them of Washington's invariable armed support. Thus, addressing in 1976 a convention of the U.S. Association of Publishers of Newspapers largely controlled by the Zionist cirles up till now, Rumsfeld pledged the USA to further unremitting efforts in patronizing Israel. This was an expression of the intention of the U.S. leadership to continue building up the military potential of its Zionist "charge" in order to use the Israeli war machine for attaining the anti-Arab objectives of the USA in the Middle East.

If one goes back to 1976, one can detect a striking similarity between Washington's position vis-a-vis Lebanon at that time and now. No other than Donald Rumsfeld, in a situation alarming to Lebanon, spoke about the readiness of the United States to use armed force to assure the security of "evacuating U.S. nationals" from Lebanon.

Today the world public has seen the practical meaning of the "evacuation" and "protection of U.S. nationals" in Lebanon. On Lebanese soil, U.S. troops unleashed a veritable war against that country's innocent people in order to trample under foot that Arab state and transform it into a U.S.-Israeli staging area for aggressions against other Arab countries.

The Reagan-Rumsfeld team in the Middle East policy bodes nothing good for the Arab peoples, except fuelling the conflict further and encouraging Israel to launch new bloody adventures against the Arabs.

SENATE FUNDING OF NICARAGUAN 'SUBVERSION' EYED

LD050022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved the allocation of $20 million in the new fiscal year for subversive activity against Nicaragua. Here is a news bulletin commentary. At the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev:

This decision was taken by U.S. legislators not without hesitation. They were troubled not so much by the fact that the U.S. Government has diplomatic relations with the Nicaraguan Government and therefore recognizes it while at the same time openly taking measures to topple it; lofty harangues on moral issues and total immorality of the actual policy have always been characteristic for Washington, and now probably even more than ever.

The U.S. legislators were seriously concerned about something else: whether the United States will get any benefit from these expenditures. The supporters of Somoza were directly warned that they will get no more money unless they manage to achieve noticeable successes in their incursions into Nicaraguan territory. They were given aircraft and military ships, and indeed, recently they began to act with a desperate cheek. And now they have been thrown another $20 million. Hoping for what? Now the American press -- and the Western press in general -- is full of headlines like: Restore Democracy in Nicaragua; Now Reagan Is Going To Finish Off the Sandinista Government; and so on. It is thought that the Pentagon has been encouraged by the results of the invasion of Grenada and is yearning for new deeds of valor.

THE WASHINGTON POST points out that one can always find arms dumps in Nicaragua, that the neighboring dictatorships of Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala will eagerly sign a petition for the United States to send troops to Nicaragua, and that there are some 5,000 Americans living in that country although nothing threatens them. In a word, the excuse will be found. But the scenario for invading Nicaragua, according to the American sources, implies one essential detail: that the Somoza followers should capture some area in Nicaragua and create there a provisional government which would turn to the United States for help. They haven't yet lost the hope in Washington that their mercenaries will be able to perform such a task, and the appropriate sum is given for it once again. To be fair, in public the American leaders rule out the possibility of an intervention, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has even said that she sould stick her neck out and say that there will be no invasion of Nicaragua. However, her foreign minister, Howe, just before the U.S. Marines landed on Grenada, also solemnly assured everybody that intervention was out of the question. If it were only a question now of the British prime minister's neck, that would be, after all, her own business. But what is involved is the danger of a large regional conflict, whose consequences are difficult to foresee. The Nicaraguan leaders, in any case, have warned the U.S. Administration that intervention will mean a long war, with U.S. losses incalculable in every respect. And THE NEW YORK TIMES has stressed that it would be beneficial if all Americans gave this warning a lot of thought.

SENATE COMMITTEE FREEZE OF UN FUNDING NOTED

LD042253 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The House-Senate Conference Committee of the American Congress has decided to freeze U.S. contributions to the UN fund. The decision follows an overwhelming vote at the UN General Assembly in support of a resolution condemning American aggression against sovereign Grenada.

LEVELS OF U.S. WORLDWIDE 'AGGRESSION' DESCRIBED

PM040928 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev "Political Observer's Opinion": "Rungs of Aggression"]

[Text] Like a flash of magnesium, the tragedy of little independent Grenada has illuminated the true face of American imperialism. The world has seen the Reagan administration display the most loathsome aspects of its hegemonist policy vis-a-vis Grenada: It has trampled unpardonably on the most elementary principles of international law, including human rights, which it proclaims clamorously; it has disregarded not just world public opinion, clearly expressed in recent months in the mass antiwar and anti-missile demonstrations, but also its own allies; and it has poisoned the international atmosphere with unsurpassed lies and deceit. And that's not all! It is hard to imagine what further steps the current U.S. administration is capable of taking.

Grenada is still bleeding, as they say, and world indignation has not yet reached its peak, but lessons must be drawn now from the Grenadian events, and not just in the instance of the restricted region of the Caribbean, where the United States is preparing its next victims -- Nicaragua and El Salvador. And the more submissively the peoples who by American imperialism's whim are in the "U.S. zone of interests" behave, the sooner they will be the victims of the American imperialists' unbridled ambitions, and vice versa. In this light, the heroic resistance of tiny Grenada to the aggressor was a great contribution to the peoples' struggle against Yankee imperialism in all regions of the world, especially when one considers that with every new act of banditry, the trans-atlantic aggressor is coming up against growing opposition. There is no doubt that the Grenadian heroes were inspired by the sacrifices of the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples. Their little island is an important part of the globe, whose peoples are fighting for peace and security.

The lessons of Grenada are valuable not just for its Caribbean neighbors, but also for geographically distant Lebanon, where, if it is possible to classify it thus, the American aggression is one rung lower -- or less. There American imperialism is playing the role of aggressor and occupier, albeit one limited for the time being to the Beirut bridgehead. But the possibility of an extension of the occupation to the whole of Lebanon cannot be ruled out there. This possibility is all the more probable since, as the Grenadian experience shows, the United States does not completely trust any of its allies, but uses them chiefly to lend to its own predatory actions an appearance of collectivism. The solidity of this cover is not important. Reality shows that the small Caribbean countries which Washington calls its "allies" in the Grenadian banditry are essentially scarcely different from the U.S. partners in the "multinational forces" in Lebanon. The latter are also a screen for the United States, which aspires to sole domination in the Near East and the eastern part of the Mediterranean.

U.S. imperialism is infringing on the rights of peoples not just in Lebanon or throughout the Near East and in the Persian Gulf region, but also in Africa, especially in southern and southwest Africa. There is American aggression there too, but, to follow the same classification, one rung lower. In Grenada the aggression was carried out overtly by U.S. Armed Forces. In Lebanon, for a time, the aggression was carried out by the U.S. strategic ally -- the Israeli Zionists. When, after the earlier blitzkriegs, the Israeli aggressor became bogged down in the Lebanese mire, the Reagan administration initiated aggression using its own Armed Forces. It began to transfer Marines to Lebanon and to move naval forces up to its shores. The intervention was concealed behind a promise to withdraw the Marines in 30 days, the creation of the "multinational forces," and, of course, the lying propaganda about the "Soviet danger" in the Near East. And finally, the planned operation for the American occupation of Lebanon came to pass.

American imperialism's plans in southern and southwest Africa are being implemented by the South African racists and local counterrevolution. But the same Lebanese-Grenadian plan is in operation there too. When the "other people's hands" cease to serve the United States loyally, the Marines and contingents of the "Rapid Deployment Force" will appear there. We must not forget that Centcom embraces (formally) 19 countries, including African countries... And we are not just talking of the Namibian problem. It is still the primary problem for all independent African countries and for all in the United Nations who adopted the decision on granting Namibia national independence. Without Namibia's liberation it is impossible to eliminate the cruel system of apartheid on the African Continent. But the same American imperialism (concealed, incidentally, behind the so-called "contact group" of U.S. NATO allies) is striving to exploit the Namibia problem to overthrow the legitimate government of Angola and create a puppet state via the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] counterrevolutionary grouping.

Angola is a country of southwest Africa which is not dependent of South Africa in the economic sense (particularly in the transport sphere.) South Africa and its backer the United States are trying -- by UNITA's bandit actions -- to destroy the Angolan economy and deprive it of links with its neighbors via the Benguela Railroad. Incidentally, this factor and the comparatively weak positions of the international monopolies in Angola make the political aims which the American imperialists are setting themselves perfectly clear. They were formulated with the utmost clarity by Reagan's loyal comrade-in-arms, British Prime Minister M. Thatcher. Back in 1980, in an interview on French television, she said: "The nonaligned countries must have to right to choose their destinies in accordance with Western ideas, for these are only ideas which guarantee them freedom." As events in Lebanon, Grenada, and Angola show, this "freedom" is being presented to the nonaligned countries om the point of an American bayonet decorated with Thatcherite good intentions, with which, as is known, the capitalist hell is paved.

The peoples who are victims of imperialist banditry deserve the utmost support from the world progressive public. Resistance to the aggressors is growing with every new infrigement of people's freedom and independence. The events in Grenada are echoing loudly in Lebanon and Angola. The peoples of these countries are not just fighting for their own freedom and independence, but are making an invaluable contribution to the worldwide struggle against the American hegemonists.

EUROMISSILE PLANS, U.S. 'MILITARISM' CONDEMNED

LD052120 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany are preparing for the placement of new American nuclear missiles by combat military operations.

In Britain, the Thatcher government has sent additional military troops and police forces to Greenham Common, where equipment for United States cruise missiles will be transferred. The British defense minister has said that the British Army will shoot at demonstrators if they hinder the installation of American missiles. In West Germany, emergency measures are also being taken so that policemen with the help of troops can ensure the siting of the first nine American Pershing II missiles in Mutlangen, near Schwaebishgemund.

The United States Army is scheduled to begin deployment on 15 December. In Walheide, near Heilbronn, where Pershings are to be sited, the police removed demonstrators from railway tracks several times this week. These and other similar reports coming from Western Europe further indicate that the United States is virtually ignoring the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to limit nuclear weapons in Europe and is hastily deploying its missiles in Europe without considering the consequences of this dangerous step. This is at a time when the Soviet Union has presented in Geneva new constructive proposals facilitating the conclusion of an agreement that takes into account the legitimate interests of both sides.

The proposals put forward by the Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov in his answers to questions from the Soviet national daily PRAVDA, published on 27 October, call for a parity of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe at a much lower level than at present. If the United States does not deploy its new missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union is prepared to sharply reduce the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country. The Soviet Union is prepared to have in Europe about 140 launching devices for SS-20's. This is much less than Britain and France have for their medium-range missiles. What is more, if the United States does not deploy its missiles in Europe as planned, and in that way enables the continuation of the talks, the Soviet Union would begin now to reduce its SS-4 missiles. It has over 200 of them now and would complete their liquidation between 1984 and 1985.

If an agreement in Geneva is reached, the Soviet Union would do away with a significant part of its SS-20 missiles. The USSR has also made concessions to the American side at the talks on a number of other important issues. If an agreement is reached in Geneva, the Soviet Union is prepared to stop the deployment of SS-20's in its eastern regions. But regarding aircraft for medium-range nuclear missiles that the Soviet Union and NATO have, the Soviet Union would set greater limits than the United States proposes. As Yuriy Andropov said, there is a way out of the deadlock at Geneva. It simply has to be used. If the United States would demonstrate a genuine desire for a mutually acceptable agreement, it would not take long to draft one.

However, the Reagan administration continues to reject all of the Soviet Union's proposals for a [word indistinct] place its Pershing and cruise missiles in combat possitions in Britain, West Germany, and a number of other countries in Western Europe, from which they could reach the Soviet Union and its allies in a short time. What is Reagan's policy leading to? What will be the consequence to the people of Europe and the United States? Now, comments on that by news analysist Vladislav Kozyakov.

These days, critical assessments of United States foreign policy are seen more and more often in the American press. For instance, THE NEW YORK TIMES commented recently that Reagan is obssessed with the idea of military force without realizing the responsibility of a major power. The article noted that in the cases of Lebanon, Grenada and the Euromissiles, the President is drunk with military force and his actions demonstrate the militarist nature of the government he heads. The same kind of criticism is being voiced by other newspapers in the United States and by political leaders, including members of Congress.

These condemnations of Reagan's militarism and irresponsibility on the international scene are indicative. It has become apparent that more and more people in the United States understand that this policy is not worthy of the nation of Washington and Lincoln, that it undermines the prestige of the United States around the world, and is very dangerous in our nuclear age. This last point deserves special attention, in my opinion, writes Vladislav Kozyakov.

The danger in the current American policy is what primarily concerns people everywhere, including the United States. If the president of a great nation such as the United States is drunk with military force, if he tries to view world developments through the barrel of a gun and doesn't hesitate to send United States troops to other countries, this is a genuine and very alarming threat to all people on earth.

Many Americans have possibly already seen on television scenes from "A Day After," which ABC will televise on 20 November. The film shows the consequences of nuclear war, what happens to a city in the State of Kansas. Of course the story is not true, but the horrifying threat of nuclear insanity depicted in the film is no abstraction. The policy of militarism poses this threat, a threat not only to some American cities but to all the cities on earth. This is the policy pursued by today's leaders of the United States. To be drunk with force in the nuclear age, as is President Reagan, means to not care about the lives or welfare of Americans or other people.

The current hasty preparations by the United States to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe pose one of the biggest dangers to the world today. If the missiles are deployed the talks will be a failure and the Soviet Union will take reciprocal action. The new missiles will raise the already dangerous level of nuclear confrontations.

REAGAN POLICY SEEN CONTRAVENING INTERNATIONAL LAW

PM051615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Moscow State University Professor and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences G. Tunkin, chairman of the Soviet International Law Association: "Policy of Force and International Law"]

[Text] In perpetrating the armed invasion of Grenada's territory, the United States cynically and crudely flouted a number of the basic principles of international law enshrined in the UN Charter.

First, the action undertaken by the United States against Grenada is an act of armed aggression. In other words, Washington has committed a very grave international crime. In 1974 the UN General Assembly adopted a definition of aggression as "the use of armed forces by a state against the sovereignty, territorial inviolability, or political independence of another state..." It was just such an action which Washington undertook against Grenada.

Second, Washington did not consider the principle of noninterference, whereby "no single state or group of states has the right to interfere directly or indirectly in the internal and foreign affairs of another state" (the Declaration on the Principles of International Law adopted by UN General Assembly in 1970). The events in Grenada prior to the U.S. invasion were indisputably the internal affair of that state and created no right for a single state to intervene in Grenada's affairs, still less to invade its territory with its own armed forces.

Third, the U.S. act of aggression against Grenada is a very flagrant violation of the principle of states' sovereign equality, which stipulates that "a state's territorial integrity and political independence are inviolable" and that "every state has the right to choose freely and to develop its own political, social, economic, and cultural systems" (the above-mentioned 1970 declaration).

The aim of the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada is clear -- to overthrow the government existing there and to place at the state's head people who will submissively fulfill Washington's instructions. For this the White House is stopping at nothing, blatantly demonstrating to the whole world that the fundamental principles of international law do not, so it says, apply to it.

The U.S. act of aggression in Grenada should make many people think about the dangers contained in the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy. It is based on a concept of international relations which reflects the interests and world outlook of big business and its most reactionary circles. Two basis premises characterize this concept: the rule of force in international relations and brazen anticommunism.

According to this concept, relations between states are based and can be based only on force, above all on the correlation of armed forces. The White House views force and its threatened use as the most important instrument of its foreign policy.

The Reagan administration has traveled the path of an unprecedented arms race, and its leaders state again and again that they will not hesitate to use force if they consider it necessary. And, to judge by the act of aggression Washington has undertaken against Grenada, these are not empty words. International piracy is officially promoted to the rank of U.S. policy.

As for the anticommunism of the Reagan administration's foreign policy, it is assuming a most unbridled nature. On entering the White House, President Reagan first of all openly rejected detente, which characterized a rather high level of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The U.S. Charter and consequently international law require states to "display tolerance and to live together at peace with each other as good neighbors" and to "develop friendly relations between nations."

But Reagan uses any means -- lies, acts of provocation, cheap fabrications -- to aggravate the situation in the world and thereby secure Congress' approval of enormous appropriations for the nuclear arms race. In his book "The Nuclear Delusion: Soviet-American Relations in the Nuclear Age" G. Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, most persuasively described the anti-Soviet hysteria fueled by official Washington, noting "the almost total militarization of thinking and actions with regard to Soviet-U.S. relations" in the United States.

"This endless series of distortions and simplifications," Kennan writes, "this systematic attribution of inhuman qualities to the leaders of another country; this routine exaggeration of Moscow's military might and talk of the dishonesty of Soviet intentions; this repeated distortion of the nature and qualities of another great people...this failure to understand our common problems...Believe me, these are all not signs of the maturity and wisdom to be expected of a great power's diplomacy but signs of intellectual primitivism and naivete, which are intolerable for a great power's government."

The policy of force and anticommunism pursued by the Reagan administration flagrantly contravenes international law. This policy us the main obstacle to the normal functioning of the international system, and under present conditions this is fraught with the danger of a world thermonuclear war. The U.S. Administration's policy is literally putting the entire international system in a fever.

The Reagan administration is in principle pursuing the same policy of force pursued by imperialist Germany in the late 19th century and then in the 20th century, and particularly persistently and flagrantly under Hitler. The policy of German imperialism led to two bloody world wars. The policy of the present U.S. Administration carries the threat of death for all mankind.

The U.S. aggression in Grenada shows how real that threat is. It serves as a serious warning that the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism, who now hold reins of government in their hands in the United States, are capable of very risky and dangerous adventures.

GRENADA SAID MODEL FOR FUTURE U.S. 'GANGSTERISM'

LD061018 Moscow TASS in English 0905 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik:

The Reagan administration does not conceal its intentions to turn the act of international gangsterism against Grenada into a kind of "model" to be followed by America's gunboat diplomacy.

Such a conclusion can be draw from remarks made by William Casey, director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, who said that the United States should assume the right to invade any developing nation where revolutionary changes threaten U.S. interests. It is noteworthy that the U.S. master-spy chose Fulton for proclaiming once again Washington's global "crusade" against all developing countries. That is the same town in Missouri State where Britain's Premier Winston Churchill delivered his notorious "Fulton speech" 37 years ago, heralding the beginning of "cold war" and "crusade" against communism.

Casey's speech, made in the worst traditions of anti-communism and interventionism, shows that the White House drew no conclusions from the lessons of the past. The rampantly imperial tone of the remarks by one of Ronald Reagan's closest advisers has shocked even the hardened American press.

The our-time conquistador at the White House, writes THE WASHINGTON POST, may send Marines to overthrow any government that is getting on his nerves.

It is now clear to all: The head of the U.S. Administration, for the sake of attaining his hegemonistic objectives, is prepared to use rude force at any moment in any part of the world -- Central America or the Middle East. It even seems that with the same ease with which Reagan ordered the neo-colonialist action in the Caribbean while playing golf, he is ready to give his O.K. to the launching of nuclear war in Europe.

The tragic developments in Grenada enable us to recreate the scenario according to which Washington intends to build its dictator-style relations with developing countries. First come propaganda backing for aggression and cries about the "threat to American interests" and then a "rescue operation" or, rather, as Reagan himself put it, intervention by Marines, to be followed by decimation of patriots, which turned in Grenada, as the BBC acknowledged, into the largest manhunt in the entire history of the Caribbean countries. "Peace", U.S. style, is to crown all that.

The scenario provides for installing a puppet regime in a U.S.-occupied country, with Marines moving to the background and gendarme functions being transferred to a "multinational force" under auspices of a U.S. satellite (Britain, in the Grenada version), elimination of progressive social and economic gains of the Washington-ousted government and proclamation of an "open door" policy inviting American capital. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH formulates the ultimate result of the action, as applied to the Caribbean, in the following way: Grenada will become from now on the United States' key diplomatic and strategic bulwark in the region. The Pentagon will try and establish a large military base on the island. The Lebanese developments show that such a scenario is not an exception but a rule.

How dies the CIA chief justify these piratic principles and objectives of the Washington policy? How does the American press, hailing and commenting on his Fulton speech, explain that under the cover of prattling about "restoration of democracy and order," Reagan approved the aggression, unprecedented by cynicism and cruelty, against the tiny nation which did not wish to bow to imperialist dictate?

It turns out that the right to engage in international gangsterism and create a dangerous precedent denying the right of all countries to a free choice of the regime, political, economic and social system, recognised world-wide, is granted to the United States by the "mission of saving" developing countries from the notorious "communist threat". According to Casey, Washington sees this "threat" in the faithfulness of the majority of developing countries to the principles of non-alignment, in the transition of ever more countries of that group to the positions of active anti-imperialism.

It must be recalled that early this year, on the eve of the 7th Non-aligned Summit in New Delhi, President Reagan recommended that the CIA undertake "special operations" in the Third World. These recommendations envisage the creation of a situation facilitating the split of these countries and prevention of the emergence of a united front of developing nations. Threat of force against developing countries was offered as a lever of pressure in addition to reduction of economic and military aid, credits and pressure with customs barriers and food supplies.

The White House was officially rebuked by 101 sovereign nations which participated in the New Delhi summit for their demand for an end to the arms race that is devouring ever greater material resources of our planet and for their calls to stop the sliding towards nuclear conflict that threatens not only this, but also succeeding generations.

Now Washington is turning from "recommendations" and "condemnations" to power play. The new "Fulton speech", made after the intervention in Grenada, clearly shows that the United States is starting war on all developing countries.

Debates on the U.S. invasion of Grenada at the United Nations show that the developing nations clearly see the threat posed to them by Reagan's "model" of international gangsterism. During the voting at an emergency meeting of the General Assembly, practically all countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America denounced Washington's criminal action against Grenada. This action does not fit in any legal framework and represents, therefore, an unlawful and immoral act of aggression that cannot be justified by any arguments.

CRITICISMS OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY CITED

LD041218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Spartak Alekseyev report from New York]

[Text] Now, a week and a half after the dawn attack, as American television described the invasion of Grenada, more and more Americans are starting to recognize that this attack brought the United States nothing but shame and general condemnation. President Reagan's calculation on the rise of a wave of chauvinism did not justify itself. On the contrary, the U.S. invasion of Grenada intensifed the feeling of alarm in Americans. Almost everyone with whom I have been able to speak these days has been saying that Washington's policy is clearly drawing the world into war. American ships, crammed with nuclear weapons, are already conducting military actions off the coast of Lebanon, Grenada, and Central America. A big U.S. fleet has started dangerous, provocative maneuvers around Cuba. An enormous arsenal of the latest American nuclear missiles has been prepared for deployment in Western Europe.

Such a policy by our administration, I was told by Larry Holmes, a representative of the organization People's Antiwar Mobilization, can lead us only to military catastrophe. No, there is no guarantee, said another person I spoke to, Frank Lester, at a meeting near the UN Headquarters, that some routine dawn attack by our Marines will not be the detonator for a big nuclear war. The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, in an interview with observer James Reston, stated: I am displeased to the highest degree with the direction we are following. I am scared that the U.S. President, in my view, is leading the country along a totally wrong road. He has caused long-term damage to our country.

The Reagan administration's policy has also provoked sharp criticism on the part of the world community. This condemnation essentially covers the entire foreign policy course of the Reagan administration, wholely based on a policy of aggression and world domination.

U.S.-USSR Diplomatic Ties Anniversary Viewed

LD062243 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Nov 83

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Excerpt] Soon, on 16 November, there will be an instructive anniversary, The 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations on 16 November 1933 between the Soviet Union and the United States should be marked in a worthy way: two states which then, as now, represented diametrically opposed social and political systems, and which are now also the leading nuclear powers.

Soviet-American relations are part of a network, a wide network of international relations amounting to more than 11,175 bilateral links. But for the already mentioned two reason s -- the contrast of systems and the opposition of nuclear potentials -- these relations are of course of particular significance in the system of international relations.

Why is it that it is the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations that is to be marked very soon, while it is the 66th anniversary of Soviet power that we are celebrating now?

The gap of 16 years is to be explained by the obstinate unwillingness of America to recognize October. And now we are seeing a certain movement backwards. Objections are being made not only to our behavior, but to our very existence.

In international relations countries can show dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of this or that member of the international community. There are different ways of showing this dissatisfaction, from notes and representations to the creation of military blocs. In the behavior of the current U.S. Administration in the international arena there is an important addition to this traditional picture of relations between states. It is displeased not only with Soviet foreign policy, it is displeased with Soviet internal policy as well, with our system, and is demanding changes.

Well, all this has been said already. This is how we began today's broadcast, with America's reaction to October. But history is in fact unfolding along the path pointed out by October.

MILITARIZATION CAUSING U.S. 'ECONOMIC RECESSION'

LD042110 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes: The decision by U.S. Congress to raise the government debt ceiling to 1.6 trillion dollars has kind of summed up the grievous results of the Reagan administration's almost three years in office, at the start of which this debt stood at "a mere" 935 billion dollars. Ronald Reagan boasted when assuming office that he had mounted the horse in the economic field. But it can be seen that this Republican horse has led the United States in the quagmire of an economic recession of which the country is now trying in vain to get out.

Quick to take advantage of data showing a certain upswing in the U.S. economy, Washington officialdom is now trumpeting about what it is calling the full restoration of production to former levels. But the business community's journal FORTUNE argued that there still was a deep slump in metallurgical and other heavy industries. American factories last September were loaded to a mere 78.1 percent of their capacity. The figures indicating a certain increase in the gross national product, which they in Washington are using so readily and of which the services sector accounts for the lion's share, cannot conceal the serious upheavals in the sphere of material production in the United States.

The country, first of all the American working people, are paying through the nose for the adventurist policy and the insane arms race conducted by the Reagan administration. Serious American analysts are largely explaining the current, sad state of a whole number of civilian industries by outsize military spending and the transfer of huge engineering resources, raw materials and highly qualified personnel to the military-oriented sector. Rapid militarisation is increasing disproportions both on the national scale and in individual regions. Such states as California and Texas are living through a military boom but the Midwest states with their old, traditional industries are decaying.

The arms race is overstraining the country's financial muscles, and the federal budget deficit is running at 200 billion dollars a year. According to Martin Feldstein, chairman of the President's Board of Economic Advisers, should those deficits continue at this level for another two years, this might provoke another fit of crisis.

Military production, "eating up" more jobs in the civilian sector than it is opening in munitions industries, has been one of the main causes of the unemployment rate's sharp jump under the Reagan administration. According to labor union data, the number of totally or partially jobless in the United States has reached 18 million. It is the Reagan administration that may congratulate itself on this "record."

Washington is zealously worshipping the Moloch of war and is busy redistributing national income to give more to the monopolies that make up the military industrial complex. It is discoursing about "economic recovery" to cover up its drastic cuts in social appropriations, while its outlays for war are going through the roof. Under the Reagan administration, which has earned the name of the "most anti-labor" government of all times in the Ybuted States, the real average wages of working people in 1982, according to official data, were eleven percent lower than in 1978. The government and monopolies are forcing the working Americans, who feel behind their backs, as FORTUNE put it, the hot breath of the millions of jobless, many of whom would readily fill their places, into more and more concessions.

Even the Labor Department, analyzing the labor contracts signed between the union and the industrialists in the first nine months of this year, drew the conclusion that the workers' real wages will dwindle by another one percent, while 400,000 of the 1.9 million workers covered by these labor contracts will have not only their real earnings but also their real wages cut.

With hypocrisy that has become its hallmark, Washington officialdom is often claiming that its policy has secured "general prosperity" and "high living standards." It is the richest American families, who have been granted enormous tax benefits by the Reagan administration and who have markedly boosted their profits over the years of its rule, that can agree with this conclusion. But this is not so with the 34.4 million Americans that live below the official poverty line (their number has risen by about four million under the Reagan administration) or with the 12 million Americans that have found themselves at the bottom of the social ladder and are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. The Reagan administration is loyally serving the monopolies, first of all the military-industrial complex, and stubbornly pursuing a militarist policy that is doing tremendous damage to U.S. national interests.

TRUDEAU 'ALARM' OVER EAST-WEST RELATIONS CITED

PM062105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "P. Trudeau Statement"]

[Text] Ottawa, 3 Nov -- Canada's Primi Minister P. Trudeau has called for urgent efforts to defuse international tension and the threat of nuclear war. Speaking at the "Strategy of the Struggle for Peace and Security in the Nuclear Age" Conference in the University of Guelph (Ontario Province), he expressed profound alarm at "the dangerous state of East-West relations," characterized as an "ominous confrontation" between the great powers.

The Canadian prime minister condemned those circles in the West that are gambling on a position-of-strength policy and on confrontation, and pointed out the importance of maintaining and developing the detente policy. "In my view," he noted, "it is in the West's interest to maintain in our policy support for ties and contacts, to hold talks, and to be utterly clear with regard to our intentions."

"The danger of accident or miscalculation is too great for us to renounce the restoration of lines of contact with our opponents. The level of tension is too high for us to refuse to return to a more constructive approach toward settling crisis situations. The level of mutual mistrust is too high for us to not make attempts to restore trust by way of active political contacts and consultations."

Trudeau pointed out that, for their part, the Western powers must take "positive political steps to put an end to the dangerous negative tendency in the development of East West relations."

He specifically stressed that an easing of tension and a restoration of trust between states with different sociopolitical systems would be considerably promoted by the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American nuclear arms limitation talks being held in Geneva, effective steps on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, and a ban on chemical weapons and all arms systems intended for use in space.

The Canadian leader noted in this connection that Canada, "pins great hopes on a conference on disarmament in Europe, which will be held on the initiative of the participant states of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and which is to begin work in Stockholm next January," and stressed that his government, "will do everything possible to ensure the productive work of this conference."

East-West relations, Trudeau pointed out, "must be based on a firm foundation of mutual understanding, which presupposes a recognition of legitimate security requirements, regular dialogue at a high level, and a resolute approach to solving crisis situations." "We are just lacking a strategy to draw up political measures for building confidence; a strategy that particularly presupposes steps to reduce tension and hostility, create an atmosphere of mutual respect, and strengthen a genuine faith in man's capacity to survive on our planet," he said. "We must act thoughtfully and rationally, showing a definite confidence and a definite faith in mankind's sanity, and frankly admitting that we are faced with an urgent task."

KOHL-NAKASONE TOKYO MEETING RENEWS 'AXIS' FEARS

PM062044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "The 'Axis' Again?"]

[Text] Talks have been held in Tokyo between the FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl, who was there on a visit, and the Japanese Prime Minister Y. Nakasone. The countries, separated by the vast expanses of Eurasia, have many similar problems. Both have highly developed industry, but lack raw materials and fuel. Hence the interest that brings them together in developing world trade and the prime conditions for it to flourish -- peace. There are also similar features in their postwar history: Both were occupied by U.S. forces, involved in military alliances with the United States, and are now being put under massive pressure by Washington, which is trying to break these countries' natural ties with the Soviet Union and involve them in a "crusade" against it. All this is being done with the ulterior motive of weakening their economic positions and competitiveness and putting the brakes on the processes of developing the FRG and Japan as independent states. These two incompatible lines were manifest in the course of the Tokyo meeting too.

It was held at a time when the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles are just beginning to be deployed on West German soil and when Reagan is soon to visit Japan with a new catalog of demands for turning this island state into a U.S. "unsinkable aircraft carrier" off the Soviet Union's Far Eastern borders. Both of these are encountering the sternest opposition in the FRG and Japan.

The participants in the present Tokyo meeting, relying on their peoples' experience, could have turned to the present Washington incumbents and said "Stop, madmen! We know what 'crusades' against communism can lead to." But this did not happen. The need to "rally the West" was placed at the center of the "Tokyo declaration" adopted there. It justifies the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG, and the new U.S. military bases in Japan.

The federal chancellor not only tried to play down the danger of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons appearing in West Europe, but even encouraged the Japanese to accept these deadly transatlantic presents. Kohl, of course, returning to Bonn just in time for the start of the missile debates in the Bundestag, can brandish the "Tokyo declaration" over there as proof of "international support." Y. Nakasone too can of course depict his approval of the U.S. nuclear missile plans in Europe as some sort of "increase in Japan's role as a member of the West." But the first case is a short-lived deception, and the second is like a dangerous ascent of a mountain of U.S. arms, and reaching the summit has nothing to do with grandeur.

The Tokyo duet in favor of the arms race reminds one of the notorious "anti-Comintern pact" and the "Berlin-Tokyo axis." One would rather it did not. But the meeting's participants are themselves urging this, leaving outside its framework not only their own countries' national interests, but also the common interests of mankind.

UPCOMING REAGAN VISIT TO NORTHEAST ASIA VIEWED

LD042357 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] London November 4 TASS -- A thousand students of Seoul University took part in a demonstration of protest against the coming visit of President of the United States Ronald Regan to South Korea.

They demanded that the militaristic alliance Washington-Seoul be ruputured. Their viewpoint is shared by broad circules of the progressive South Korean public. The REUTER news agency reports tht the progressive South Korean public views Reagan's visit as a step which means that the White House gives the backing to the Seoul authorities, to their policy of terror and murder aimed at suppressing dissent.

Units of heavily armed police are being concentrated these days in Seoul to ensure the security of the transoceanic visitor. They are assigned a very complex task -- to prevent thousands of students and representatives of democratic public from expressing their indignation to the chief of the White House over his complicity with the repressive regime.

New York November 4 TASS -- According to a UPI report, 23 thousand policemen are urgently mobilised additionally in Tokyo to protect Reagan from mass protests of the Japanese public. People of the "land of the rising sun" justly hold that the talks of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the President of the United States will lead to a further intensification of military preparations, Japan's involvement in Washington's dangerous ventures in South East Asia and the Far East. The U.S. side makes no secret of this goal. Its representative said at a press conference in Tokyo on Thursday that it is precisely the United States' military cooperation with Japan that makes up the essence of the United States' "defence" strategy in South East Asia.

Tokyo November 4 TASS -- The biggest trade union association of Japan, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, has declared against President Reagan's planned visit to Japan. The General Council of Trade Unions holds that this visit will lead to Japan's further militarisation.

Indignation over the planned visit is spreading also on Okinawa that the Pentagon has turned into its place d'armes in the area. The executive council for the preparation of the public to protest against the visit of the U.S. President that has been set up on Okinawa declares that the aim of Reagan's visit is to impose on Japan an additional military burden in the framework of the United States' aggressive strategy, to turn Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" of the United States.

The planned visit evokes serious concern in South East Asian countries since the problem of an early transfer to the Japanese navy of the functions for the "defence" of the Pacific lanes in a radious of 1,000 miles from the coasts of Japan will be discussed at the talks.

U.S. 'Political Gains' Noted

LD051436 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 05 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Speaking the other day on an NBC television programme, George Ball, former U.S. undersecretary of state, described President Reagan as a trigger-happy man. He made the statement in connection with the act of international gangsterism, which has been now institutionalized in the USA, the invasion of Grenada launched by the U.S. Administration. This dangerous man, who is ready not only to point a pistol at someone, who is unable to give a rebuff to him, but also to push the trigger of nuclear war, if he thinks it fit, is to be received in Tokyo. He is to be given a red carpet reception despite the fact that Reagan and his policy are now practically unanimously condemned by the whole world community.

Having renewed his determination to "bury communism" after the armed operation against defenceless Grenada, the American President is going to North-East Asia, so as to continue in one of the areas, where international tensions are already running high, the mission of the leader of a "crusade against communism". The Washington-instigated incident with the South Korean plane and the blast in Rangoon as well as the anti-communi outcry started around it are clearly designed to build a convenient background for the present mission.

The emissaries of the President try in advance to deliver him of the need to examine in the course of the forthcoming visit all issues, with the exception of military-political ones. The latter are to occupy a central place in his meetings first in Japan and then in South Korea. The results of the discussions are to ensure for Reagan important political gains, which he so badly needs in view of the approaching presidentia elections in the USA.

But how is President Reagan going to make such gains? Above all, as absolutely clearly follows from press reports, -- on the way of intensifying militaristic preparations in the Asian-Pacific region as a whole in Japan and the Korean peninsula in particular, using in every way possible its "most important ally" in the Far East in the administration's strategy of global confrontation. The visit, which is to be held under the slogans of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, is to facilitate for Washington the task of cobbling together in that area an aggressive tripartite alliance spearheaded against the socialist countries, ensuring for Washington the role of the "indisputable leader" in that region.

Judging by the course of actions by Japanese authorities, they in Tokyo are ready to play up to the designs of the U.S. President, if even it takes new military-strategic commitments. At any rate in the opinion of high-ranking representatives of the administration "the Japanese Government is moving in the right direction."

'Military Preparations' Sought

LD042202 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 4 Nov 83

["Nuclear Place d'Armes Are Being Prepared" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz held on Thursday a briefing in connection with President Reagan's planned visit to Japan and South Korea. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department pointed out that at the talks in Tokyo and Seoul much attention will be paid to the "security problems". This means that military aspects of the U.S.-Japanese alliance and further militarisation of South Korea will be thoroughly discussed. Thus, the Washington administration intends to use President Reagan's coming visit for speeding up military preparations in the region, for knocking together the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul bloc spearheaded not only against the Soviet Union but also against other Asian countries.

It follows from Shultz's pronouncements that the President of the United States will be discussing with Japan's prime minister the question of medium-range nuclear missile armaments in the context of "substantial deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia", as the United States' secretary of state put it.

This artificially created pretext has the sole aim, to harness Japan more securely to the nuclear-missile strategy of the United States.

The Soviet Union, as is known, offered under certain conditions to freeze its missiles in eastern areas of the USSR. In this connection it is appropriate to recall what was said in the recent answers of the head of the Soviet State Yuriy Andropov to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. In the event of the attainment of agreement on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and its coming into force, from that moment on an end will be put also to the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern areas of the USSR, it was said in the answers. The Soviet Union will firmly proceed from this on condition that no substantial changes would take place in the strategic situation in the Asian region. This means first of all that the United States will not deploy new medium-range nuclear weapons in areas from which they could reach the eastern part of the USSR territory.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote that the officials in Washington assessed this Soviet stand as a "step forward", as a new moment which deserves to be studied.

As to Japan, the KYODO TSUSHIN new agency reported that the Soviet Union's statement about missiles in its eastern areas is of "special interest" for Japan.

But the pronouncements of the U.S. secretary of state at the briefing on November 3 show that Washington plans to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in Asia and thus has no wish for agreement with the Soviet Union on that problem.

The Pentagon chose Japan and South Korea as a place d'armes for the deployment of such weapons. Ships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet carrying nuclear weapons are already based permanently in Japanese and South Korean ports. It is reported that U.S. land-based nuclear missile weapons that could reach the eastern part of the USSR territory and that could be used for pressure and blackmailing of other countries are now planned to be deployed in South Korea and Japan. Washington's intention to change by the deployment of new nuclear missile systems the strategic situation in Asia in its favour would create a serious threat to peace and security in the region.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONCLUDES SRV VISIT

Aliyev Speaks at Reception

OW011625 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- Following is the text of the speech made by G.A. Aliyev, Political Bureau member of the CPSU C.C., first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the visiting Soviet party and government delegation, at a reception he gave here yesterday evening before departing from the Vietnamese capital:

Our party and government delegation's visit to the S.R.V. is drawing to its end. We are left with deep impressions of the warm and friendly contacts we had over the past few days with all social strata in the heroic land of Vietnam: workers, peasant, intellectuals, party cadres and managerial cadres.

Today we concluded our talks. The Soviet delegation was received by Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the P.C.V. C.C. and president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

We had fraternal talks with Comrade Pham Van Dong and other Vietnamese leaders. We discussed many questions concerning the Soviet-Vietnamese relations and urgent issues of the international situation. Our meetings and contacts took place in an atmosphere of sincerety, trust and complete mutual understanding, which has always existed in the relations between the C.P.S.U. nd the C.P.V. as well as between the U.S.S.R. and the C.P.V. as well as between the U.S.S.R. and the S.R.V.

We have better realized that the Vietnamese have deep knowledge and entertain a deep love of Lenin's land -- the home of the Great October Revolution and the Soviet people. We have once again seen that our friendship is firmer than ever before.

On behalf of the Soviet delegation and all the other Soviet Comrades, I would like to express our sincere thanks to the Vietnamese conrades for their hospitality and warm reception granted to us, sons of the Soviet land.

An important result of our talks is the joint statement and the long-term program on Soviet-Vietnamese continued cooperation which were signed today. The importance of these two documents lies first in their reaffirmation to continue the principled line of the CPSU and the C.P.V. of promoting the all-round relations between our two countries and nations. These two documents are the concrete outcome of the recent meeting in Moscow between Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. C.C., and Le Duan, general secretary of the C.P.V. C.C. I believe that we share the common view that these documents will help diversify the contents and forms of the Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in socialist and communist construction as well as in the international arena.

Understandably our two parties and countries pursue the same policy of further consolidating our friendlship and intensifying the two countries' political, economic and cultural cooperation. Though our delegation's visit to your country lasted only a few days, our tour of the projects of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has allowed us to see that the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the multiform relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam have brought fine results.

On the other hand, life itself and the development needs of our two countries require that we continue perfecting our cooperation in all fields, including the most important one -- the economic field.

During the talks we shared the view that the reserves in this field must be better used, that we should actively make them serve more effectively the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, of the cause of communist and socialist construction. We have enough grounds to believe that the long-term program for expanded economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the S.R.V. which was signed today, for the first time in the history of our two countries cooperation, will serve that purpose well.

This program is the realization or more precisely, the concretization of the USSR-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in the light of the conditions and capacities of our cooperation in the economic field at present. This program has given our cooperation a more tangible goal. It has also opened new prospects for accelerating economic and social development in Vietnam and improving the Vietnamese people's living standard.

I promise our Vietnamese friends that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government will spare no efforts to implement all the documents signed, and will do all for the further consolidation of our friendship and cooperation.

We are implementing tasks of large-scale construction worked out by the CPSU's 26th Congress and the CPV's 5th Congress, in quite a complicated international situation. Aggressions by imperialist and reactionary forces, first of all by the U.S. imperialists, are gradually pushing the world situation to an extremely dangerous point. Washington is pursuing very negative and dangerous policies everywhere in Europe and Africa, in Central America, the Middle East and Asia. U.S. military potentials have been increased at an unprecedented tempo; programs for large-scale production of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons as well as conventional weapons are being frantically carried out; U.S. military presence in many parts of the world, including the remotest ones, is being broadened.

By militarily intervening in Lebanon, directly sending troops for an aggression against Grenada, scheming to invade Nicaragua, the United States is exacerbating world tension. A practical question is being posed: Will the socialist community and the progressive forces be able to safeguard peace or will the irresponsible adventurers manage to drive mankind to a nuclear holocaust?

The adventurous schemes of Washington authorities and their supporters can be seen even more clearly in Southeast Asia. In execution of their military strategic plan to weaken the position of socialism and of the forces of national and social liberation in this region, the U.S. imperialists are straining the situation here scheming to establish another military-political bloc with the participation of ASEAN countries against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, in an attempt to prevent the establishment of good neighbourliness among countries in Southeast Asia. The growing militarist nature of Washington's foreign policy of Asia is also manifest in the scheme to speed up the establishment of the U.S.-Japanese military-political bloc, and to rapidly increase South Korea's military strength, in the Pentagon's plan to assist a number of countries in Asia under the plea that the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community are threatening the security of those countries. There's no doubt that the forthcoming visit of the U.S. President to several countries in Asia lies in the framework of such plans, namely to draw more countries in this region to their adventurous policy of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism.

In such a situation, the unity of actions among countries in the socialist community aimed at realizing the policy of warding off a nuclear holocaust, basically improving international relations in order to resolutely fight against the insane policy of imperialism, is of paramount significance.

That is a factor of foremost importance in international affairs. Therefore, we are particularly pleased at the complete unanimity of our two parties and countries in their evaluation and their stance regarding all fundamental issues of international life, and at the close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the international arena.

The Soviet Union fully agrees with the plan to make Southeast Asia a region of peace, good neighbourliness and cooperation. The policy on this region pursued by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, together with Laos and Kampuchea, and the constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries are aimed at that objective. Now as before, we support this peace-loving policy.

The talks between our two delegations have again spoken out the unanimity of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the issue of our relations with China. The stance of our two parties and countries is clear and consistent. As in the past, we are stemming from the belief that the normalization of relations with China serves the fundamental interests of our two peoples as well as of the Chinese people, and also the interests of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

But, naturally, in the development of this process we must take into consideration all the international commitments of each country and it also must do no harm to any third country.

Our friendship with the SRV rests on firm, principled bases and absolutely allows no transient calculation. Let no one have any illusion about it if he wants to test this friendship or to use it for a political bargain. The socialist solidarity and the everlasting militant fraternity that have bound the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to the CPV and the USSR to the SRV, are unshakable.

We are very pleased at the results of the talks during our visit, and are firmly confident that these results will further consolidate the comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and our two peoples.

Let me once again sincerely thank you for your warm hospitality for our delegation.

I propose that we raise our glasses:

-- to the courageous and industrious people of Vietnam!

-- to the unbreakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship!

-- to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of Vietnam!

-- to the health of Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR!

-- to the health of Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, and Nguyen Huu Tho!

-- to the health of all comrades here present.

Joint USSR-SRV Statement

PM041711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Soviet-Vietnamese Statement"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 November 1983 -- At the invitation of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee and the SRV Council of Ministers, a USSR party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in the SRV on an official friendly visit 27 October through 4 November 1983.

The USSR party and government delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh and also visited the house where Ho Chi Minh lived and worked.

G.A. Aliyev and the delegation members were received by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council; and Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. A talk took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The delegation had many meetings with working people, familiarized itself with the achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people, who are fighting selflessly for the fulfillment of the Fifth CPC Congress decisions, and took part in the celebrations devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. It took part in the ceremony to commission the first phase of the Pha Lai thermal power station and visited the construction site of Southeast Asia's biggest hydroelectric power station at Hoa Binh, the Vyetsovpetro joint oil and gas prospecting and extraction enterprise, and other important national economic projects which are being built with the USSR's technical assistance.

Everywhere the Soviet delegation was accorded a warm, friendly reception reflecting the deep fraternal feelings of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples and clearly demonstrating the indissoluble unity and cohesion of the CPSU and the CPV, the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Talks were held between the USSR party and government delegation and a SRV party and government delegation headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. Participating in the talks were: On the Soviet side -- N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.V. Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee; B.N. Chaplin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee USSR ambassador to the SRV; and also N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Ye.I. Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; V.A. Gridnev, chief of the secretariat of the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.S. Zaytsev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Southeast Asia Departments, on the Vietnamese side -- Do Muoi, member of the CPV Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Nguyen Lam, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Tran Quynh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; Le Khac, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV minister of foreign trade; Dinh Nho Liem, member of the CPV Central Committee and SRV ambassador to the USSR, Nguyen Thi Mhu, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice president of the Vietnam's Women's Union; Hoang Dung, deputy chief of the SRV Council of Ministers Office; Le Danh, vice chairman of the SRV State Planning Commission; and Ta Huu Canh, chief of the SRV Foreign Ministry USSR Department.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of complete unity of views on all the questions discussed.

I.

The USSR party and government delegation reported on the Soviet people's efforts to improve developed socialism and to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums.

The Vietnamese side declared that the communists and people of Vietnam are delighted with the great successes achieved by the Soviet people over the 66 years since the great October victory. These successes contribute to the further strengthening of the might of the USSR and the entire socialist community and graphically demonstrate the role of the Soviet Union as the bulwark of peace and the reliable mainstay of all the planet's revolutionary forces.

The Vietnamese side emphasized the tremendous significance of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. The CPV and the Vietnamese people warmly hail and fully support the Soviet Union's immutable policy of preserving and strengthening peace, preventing nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation among all states, authoritatively set forth in the statements and speeches of Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This policy is an important factor counteracting the imperialist policy of diktat and of kindling the danger of war, and it mobilizes progressive forces on all continents to struggle for peace, security, and the peoples' freedom and independence.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov new achievements in the struggle to further strengthen the Soviet state's might and a still greater contribution to the peoples' struggle for peace and socialism.

The SRV party and government delegation reported on the Vietnamese people's successes in fulfilling the Fifth CPV Congress and Third and Fourth CPV Central Committee Plenum decisions aimed at building socialism and against the multifaceted subversive actions of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists.

The Soviet side made a high assessment of the Vietnamese working people's efforts in implementing the Fifth CPB Congress decisions and fulfilling the tasks of socialist building, of gradually enhancing the people's well-being, and ensuring the country's defense capability. Soviet people are firmly confident that the Vietnamese people under the proven leadership of the CPV headed by Comrade Le Duan will implement the behests of President Ho Chi Minh and build a prosperous socialist Vietnam -- a reliable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The USSR values highly the SRV's contribution to strengthening the socialist community's unity and to the fraternal countries' common struggle to improve the international situation and to preserve and strengthen peace.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and the entire Soviet people the delegation conveyed to the Vietnamese people wishes for new successes on the path of socialist building and in the struggle for peace in Asia and throughout the world.

II.

During the talks both delegations noted with profound satisfaction that Soviet-Vietnamese relations are developing successfully in full accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV on 3 November 1978, which embodied the desire of the CPSU and the CPV and of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples for further cohesion and for the steady deepening and broadening of bilateral ties in all spheres. The treaty has proved a reliable instrument in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, for the peoples' security, and against the militant forces of imperialism and international reaction and has a positive impact on the development of the situation on the Asian continent.

The USSR and the SRV reaffirm that the determining factor in the steady development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations is the fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the CPV based on unity of ideology, mutual respect and trust, and the common goals of the struggle for peace and the building of socialism and communism. The sides stated their mutual determination to continue to strengthen and develop Soviet-Vietnamese relations in every way on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in accordance with the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation.

Emphasis was placed on the special importance of the meetings between Comrades Yu. V. Andropov and Le Duan for the steady consolidation of the fraternal friendship between the two countries' parties and peoples.

Those taking part in the talks expressed their desire to continue to develop relations between the CPSU and the CPV at all levels. The delegations stressed that under present conditions special importance attaches to ideological cooperation between the fraternal parties in the struggle against hostile ideology, and they expressed themselves in favor of the further expansion of collaboration in this sphere.

The delegations expressed their profound satisfaction with the all-around, dynamic development of Soviet-Vietnamese economic and scientific - technical cooperation and its imposing results, which are helping to resolve the two countries' national economy tasks. This cooperation is rendering effective assistance to Vietnam in overcoming difficulties and disproportions in its economy, developing production, improving the population's well being, and building the material and technical base of socialism.

The sides regard the further improvement of economic and scientific - technical ties between the USSR and the SRV and the enhancement of their efficiency as an important task.

On behalf of the CPV and the Vietnamese Government and people, the SRV delegation expressed the most sincere and profound thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their powerful support and mighty and effective aid in socialist building and in the defense of the motherland.

On the plane of imparting concrete form to the important problems discussed during the meetings between Yu. V. Andropov and Le Duan in December 1982 and July 1983, several questions of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation for the forthcoming period were examined, particularly in the field of energy and metallurgy, the expansion of the production of export goods, and the intensification of Vietnam's diverse ties with the regions of the Soviet Far East and Siberia.

At the end of the talks a long-term program was signed for the development of economic and scientific - technical cooperation between the USSR and the SRV.

The Soviet delegation reaffirmed the unvarying nature of the USSR's principled line of giving all-around aid and support to fraternal Vietnam in the struggle to boost the economy, develop science and culture, and augment socialist gains and in its efforts to defend its independence and national sovereignty.

The Soviet Union and the SRV intend to continue to develop cooperation, production sharing, and the international division of labor within the CEMA framework. The sides are convinced that the forthcoming CEMA countries' summit conference on economic questions will promote the interests of intensifying socialist economic integration.

III.

During the exchange of opinions on topical problems of the present international situation, the participants in the talks noted that an unprecedented aggravation of the struggle between the two social systems is now in progress. Imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, is stepping up the arms race, implementing acts of provocation now in one region, now in another, and is brazenly interfering in other states' internal affairs. All this is subordinated to the imperial task of halting and throwing back the development of the world socialist system, the liberated states, and the national liberation movement. The sides resolutely denounced imperialism's actions, which are heating the international situation to a dangerous pitch. They stressed that there is no more urgent task for the peoples of the world right now than to erect a barrier in the path of the militarist forces' aggressive designs. These goals are served by the initiatives put forward in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague political declaration and in the joint statement of the Moscow meeting of the socialist countries' leading party and state figures and by the Soviet Union's proposals for outlawing nuclear war, freezing nuclear arms, and banning the use of force in space or from space against the earth.

The SRV voiced its full support for Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement on 28 September this year. It was emphasized that it is a document of tremendous political importance which deals a resolute rebuff to Washington's militarist foreign policy course and to R. Reagan's attacks on the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries.

An exceptional danger to the fate of peace is contained in the imperialst plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe and attain military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. The Vietnamese side expressed resolute support for the recently announced retaliatory measures by Warsaw Pact countries, aimed at maintaining the equilibrium of forces in nuclear facilities between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in Europe. It spoke highly of the new proposals made by the Soviet Union 27 October, which are evidence of its unceasing efforts in the cause of reaching agreement at the Geneva talks.

The delegations resolutely condemned the provocative actions carried out by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Cuba, and other socialist countries.

The sides declared again that any encroachment by aggressive imperialist and reactionary circles will encounter the common determination of socialist states to defend the inviolability of their borders and protect the historic gains of their peoples.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the boosting of the national liberation movement and the larger role played by liberated states in the contemporary world and declared their consistent support for the struggle by peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism, Zionism, and apartheid, for the consolidation of their economic and political independence.

The participants in the talks noted the growing role played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle against the arms race, for ensuring a peaceful future for the peoples, and for equitable international cooperation. Being an active member of the Nonaligned Movement, the SRV will continue to contribute comprehensively to stepping up its anti-imperialist orientation, reaffirmed by the results of the 7th conference of nonaligned countries' heads of state and government in Delhi. The Soviet Union and Vietnam spoke highly of India's role in the cause of maintaining world peace and peoples' security. They expressed confidence that, as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, India will help its further consolidation on anti-imperialist positions and the stepping up of its struggle for peace and a just international economic order.

The Soviet and Vietnamese delegations pointed out the threatening nature of the unceasing interference in Asian continent affairs by reactionary forces, primarily by U.S. imperialism, whose goal is to impose their will on peoples in that region.

The sides noted the growing danger of Washington's current line of encouraging the rebirth of Japanese militarism and actively involving Japan in the U.S. plans for military preparations in Asia and the Pacific and in NATO's militarist course.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are consistent and resolute advocates of turning Asia into a continent of peace and good neighborliness. Attention was drawn to the socialist countries' proposals for ensuring peace and security in the Asian region, including the development of confidence-building measures in the Far East, the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between states in Asia and the Pacific, and other initiatives pursuing the attainment of these goals.

The SRV fully supports the Soviet Union's principled line of normalizing relations with the PRC.

An extensive exchange of opinions took place on questions relating to Southeast Asia. The sides emphasized that the main cause of the tense situation still prevailing here is the hostile policy of the forces of hegemonism and imperialism, which are threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], and the PRK, and the inceasing outside interference in this region's affairs. The Soviet Union fully supports the three Indochina countries' struggle against the intrigues of those forces.

The sides are convinced that, in order to normalize the situation in Southeast Asia, it is necessary above all to end foreign interference in the internal affairs of the region's states. The problems of Southeast Asia can be resolved only by peaceful means, by promoting a dialogue between Indochina's countries and the ASEAN states on the basis of mutual respect, noninterference in one another's affairs, and renunciation of pressure and of attempts to impose one side's will on the other.

The Soviet Union fully supports the SRV's peace-loving foreign policy course and the constructive proposals by the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK aimed at improving the situation in Southeast Asia and turning it into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, and it supports the SRV's efforts to normalize relations with the PRC on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence in the interests of both countries' peoples and of peace in Asia.

The Soviet Union acclaims the decision taken by the SRV and the PRK on the annual partial withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, which is evidence of the unwavering development of the Kampuchean revolution and confirms the consistency of the SRV's course of respect for the Kampuchean people's independence and right to self-determination.

The USSR welcomes the further strengthening of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK and the results of the conference of their top leaders, which reaffirmed the line aimed at the unswerving development of the firm alliance of the three Indochina states. The close unity and cohesion of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea are an important factor for peace and stability on the Asian continent and in the world as whole.

The Soviet and Vietnamese delegations welcome the PRK's confident progress along the path of national and social rebirth. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have rendered and will continue to render all possible support to the Kampuchean revolution's gains.

The sides state that only the PRK Government -- the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people -- is empowered to resolve all questions relating to Kampuchea. They resolutely condemn the attempts to use the United Nations as a cover for unceasing interference in the PRK's internal affairs and will unswervingly advocate that it occupies the place that rightfully belongs to it at the United Nations and in other international organizations.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam reaffirmed fraternal solidarity with the people of the LPDR in building socialism and defending the motherland.

The sides firmly support the idea of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and advocate the speediest implementation of the necessary measures in this direction. They consider it important and urgent to hold an international conference on the Indian Ocean and resolutely demand that the United States and forces in league with it cease actions aimed at undermining such a conference.

The USSR and the SRV resolutely condemned the United States' direct aggression against Grenada and its subversive actions which are creating a serious threat to Nicaragua's sovereignty and security. These actions constitute a violation of the fundamental principles of international law and the UN Charter, represent a challenge to the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom, and are leading to an even greater exacerbation of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. The sides demand an end to the United States' aggression against Grenada and interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

The sides expressed profound concern in connection with the explosive situation in the Near East, resolutely condemned the direct U.S. armed interference in this region, and demanded an end to armed and any other kind of imperialist interference in Lebanon and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country and all other Israeli-occupied territories. The sides stressed that they resolutely defend Lebanon's unity, independence, and territorial integrity and advocate an end to the threats and provocations against Syria, Libya, and other Arab states. The USSR and the SRV confirmed their desire to promote an all-embracing and just settlement of the Near East problem with the participation of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Soviet and Vietnamese sides expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the talks, which reflected the full mutual understanding and unity of views of the CPSU and the CPV and the USSR and the SRV on all the questions discussed.

Confidence was expressed that the Soviet party and government delegation's official friendly visit to the SRV will serve the cause of further deepening the internationalist fraternity and miltifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SRV and will become a new contribution to strengthening the socialist community and consolidating peace in Asia and throughout the world.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, the Soviet party and government delegation invited a SRV party and government delegation headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The dates of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

Hanoi, 4 November 1983

Delegation Returns to Moscow

LD041805 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- The party and government delegation of the USSR, led by Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Geydar Aliyev, returned to Moscow from Ho Chi Minh today. It stayed in the SRV on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam.

BRIEFS

ODESSA-HAIPHONG EMULATION -- On the occasion of the fifth annivesrary of the signing of the USSR-SRV Friendship and Cooperation Treaty of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, dockers of the port of Odessa have participated in an advanced labor movement and signed a socialist emulation agreement with dockers of the harbors of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. Odessa docker (Gerko), one of the prizewinners in the socialist emulation movement, was awarded a certificate of honor by the SRV Ministry of Communications and Transportation at a solemn ceremony. [Summary] [Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 26 Oct 83 OW]

GDR'S HONECKER BLAMES ARMS TALKS IMPASSE ON U.S.

U.S. 'Blocking Any Progress'

PM041142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Solutions To Be Sought at Talks"]

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov -- The GDR, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, will continue to do everything to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, declared when he received Norwegian Foreign Minister S. Stray, who is on an official visit here.

The planned deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, E. Honecker noted, creates an immediate threat to the life and security of the GDR's people. Proceeding from its historic duty to contribute toward ensuring that the threat of war never again arises from German soil the GDR has repeatedly appealed to the FRG to review its position on the issue of missile deployment. There is still time to reach agreement at the Geneva talks. If the United States does deploy the new first strike missiles, the socialist states will be forced to take the necessary retaliatory measures to ensure their security.

Under the conditions of the complicated international situation, the GDR leader stressed, solutions acceptable to all sides can be reached by way of talks. Reason and goodwill must be the preconditions for this. Instead of this, however, the United States is blocking any progress in Geneva.

STERN Interview Reported

LD042103 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Berlin November 4 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, gave an interview to the West German magazine STERN.

Answering a question about possible consequences of the planned deployment of Pershing-2 missiles for relations between West Germany and the GDR, Erich Honecker said, in particular: "An agreement in Geneva is possible while the U.S. weapons systems mentioned by you have not begun to be deployed in Western Europe. We subscribe to the opinion that it is in the interest of mankind to continue the talks rather than to go ahead with missile deployments. That is why I again called upon the federal government in my letter of October 5, 1983, to Federal Chancellor Kohl to reconsider its position on this issue."

It should not be thought that if the international situation is further aggravated, relations between the GDR and West Germany, not yet quite normal as they are today, will stand to gain, Erich Honecker continued. The deployment of new first strike weapons by the United States on our threshold -- this is beyond doubt today -- will force our alliance to take necessary political and military countermeasures. Appropriate preparatory work, as you could learn from an announcement of the GDR National Defence Council on October 24, 1983, is already being conducted. In this way the military balance that is essential to safeguarding peace will by no means be tipped in NATO's favor. That is why it will be better for the West to renounce missile deployments.

Answering a question about the concrete contribution that both German states can make to breaking the deadlock in relations between the superpowers, Erich Honecker said: "I think that the federal government can make a concrete contribution to breaking that deadlock because it has quite obviously been caused by the American side."

"In conversations between the GDR and West Germany far greater emphasis should be laid on renunciation of missile deployments and not on deployments -- yet today they believe it to be a foregone conclusion that the missiles will be installed."

Touching upon the interview of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to a PRAVDA correspondent and upon the new disarmament proposal formulated in it, Erich Honecker stressed that that document succinctly evaluated the state of affairs at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and presented new important aspects of the Soviet position, aimed at ensuring constructive progress of the talks.

The deadlock at the Geneva talks has been caused by the unrealistic and one-sided position of the United States. It is stubbornly pursuing its course of deploying its new missiles in Europe. The USSR continues to display flexibility. It is carrying on its efforts aimed at achieving an accord on the basis of preserving the existing balance of forces in Europe, i.e., on the basis of non-deployment of new U.S. missiles. In so doing, it is making a contribution towards achieving results in Geneva, a contribution which should not be underestimated. Yuriy Andropov's statement that the continuation of the ongoing Geneva talks will be impossible if new American missiles appear in Western Europe, and that, on the other hand, the talks can be continued if the United States does not go ahead with the actual deployment of its missiles, is of fundamental importance. It is in accord with our view, which we have been upholding hithertofore, that mankind's interests will be best served by continued talks rather than by continued arms buildup.

Relying on my knowledge of the problem Erich Honecker continued, I can say that new proposals can hardly be expected from the Soviet Union, from Yuriy Andropov. As a matter of fact, the Soviet Union has gone a long way, and I think that West Germany as well as the Reagan administration should give some thought to whether it is worthwhile to put missile deployments on the agenda. This calls at least for general accord.

Asked about exchanges of visits between West German and GDR politicians, Erich Honecker said that such exchanges are nothing out of the ordinary.

Attention was focused on safeguarding peace and on the contribution that both German states can make to it. Emphasis was laid on ways to prevent another round of the nuclear arms race. These subjects in themselves deserve being discussed by politicians East and West. When all is said and done, another round of the nuclear arms race will further complicate the international situation and enhance the risk of a third world war. I believe that my interlocutors, like myself, thought about what was to be done to repulse this danger. The deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in West German territory will create a new situation. It will call for a proper response from our alliance in the interests of continued peace.

Erich Honecker was asked whether he was thinking it possible that the systems of pacts to which the GDR and West Germany belonged could be replaced by a "European structure of peace."

Erich Honecker said in reply: "Our alliance is an alliance of free countries, which we joined so that our country should flourish and be protected from attacks from without. Our room for manoeuvre in the world can only be restricted as a result of the influence of states which are hostile towards us. We believe it to be the most important task in our foreign policy activity today to prevent another round of the nuclear arms race. At the same time we act in our relations with West Germany, too, according to the principle of doing whatever possible and extending peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit.

A good deal of what will benefit the peoples is possible under conditions of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and equal security for all. Who could have believed in the 1960s that it was possible to achieve what was achieved during the 1970s under the keynote of detente?

The GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries never wanted a Europe divided into blocs. NATO was established in 1949 and the Warsaw Treaty organisation only in 1955 as a response to the growing dangers caused by NATO's policy. In the preamble of the Warsaw Treaty our states unambiguously reiterated their striving for a system of collective security based on the participation of all the European states regardless of their social and state systems. The Warsaw Treaty countries reiterated in the Prague Political Declaration last January their proposal to disband both alliances, first and foremost their military wings. Of couse, this calls for a series of steps. The most important thing today is to prevent another round of the nuclear arms race.

Erich Honecker said in conclusion: "The international situation is growing particularly grave from the point of view of relations between the USA and the Soviet Union. This, naturally, also has a negative effect on the relations of socialist countries with the United States because those countries are united in the Warsaw Treaty organisation. So, in the final analysis, we may proceed from the assumption that the further aggravation of those relations will have a negative effect not only on relations between the two German states but also on state-to-state relations in general.

TIKHONOV, BULGARIA'S FILIPOV HOLD ECONOMIC TALKS

PM051625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Cooperation Strengthens"]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov -- The 27th session of the Soviet-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held here 31 October through 2 November this year.

This session examined questions of further developing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the accords reached at the meetings between N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The commission examined questions of increasing the effectivness of USSR-Bulgarian scientific and technical cooperation in the current 5-year plan and of preparing a comprehensive program for this cooperation for the period up to the year 2000.

Questions of production specialization and sharing between the USSR and Bulgaria in the sphere of the chemical, oil refining, petrochemical, and microbiological industries and in the production of mineral fertilizers and chemical plant protection agents were discussed.

Questions of the fulfillment of mutual commitments for goods deliveries and also the course of the construction and modernization of the main projects built in Bulgaria with the USSR'S technical assistance were examined.

In the course of the commission session the sides examined and approved a number of new agreements on cooperation between the two countries in individual sectors of the national economy.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Bulgarian delegation by K. Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received N.V. Talyzin. In the course of the talk, which was held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, questions of further developing Soviet-Bulgarian economic, scientific, and technical cooperation were discussed.

KUZNETSOV HAS 'FRIENDLY' TALK WITH CSSR ENVOY

PM051630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 2 November V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received C. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the Soviet Union, at his request and held a friendly discussion with him.

BUGAYEV, CSSR MINISTER DISCUSS CIVIL AVIATION

PM062110 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Ministers Meet"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation V.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation, met with P. Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, in Moscow 2 November.

Questions of the further development of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR in the sphere of civil aviation were discussed.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM HONORS HUNGARY'S GYENES

LD042346 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 1730 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] A legally valid decree has been issued in Moscow by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to honor Comrade Andras Gyenes. The decree stresses that Comrade Andras Gyenes, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, is awarded the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples on the occasion of his 60th birthday and for this great contribution to the development and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW SCORES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

LD042305 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1400 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] The news from the White House that the U.S. Administration is considering easing sanctions against Poland is commented on by Aleksandr Danilev:

It was understood in Washington that it concerns the question of Polish fishermen who will be allowed to return to traditional fishing grounds near the American coast, and also the U.S. participation in negotiations on Polish debts. Some benefactors! The White House is considering lifting two out of many sanctions, one of which appears to be a complete dud because Polish fishermen have perfectly adapted themselves to new fishing grounds, and the second one mainly damaged the American bankers.

Thus, it transpires that it does not concern the return of the United States to normal relations with Poland, relations which are for civilized countries.

Washington still has no intention of fulfilling the trade and economic agreements concluded with the Polish People's Republic, which were abrogated by one side introducing sanctions. But the account which Poland will be able to present to the United States and other Western countries for losses accrued as a result of these illegal steps, is indeed not a small one.

According to calculations by Polish experts, due to various sanctions and embargoes the Polish economy last year did not achieve industrial production amounting to many billions of zlotys. The situation is gradually improving, but even this year, according to preliminary assessments, this shortage will amount to nearly one half of last year's shortage. One can also recall other losses caused by sanctions; poultry production in Poland on farms built to American design, has fallen by 74 percent because of the ban on fodder deliveries by Reagan. And egg production has decreased by 340 million. The reduction of Polish exports, the giving up of contracts with Polish construction firms, the reduction of Lot flights, has inflicted acute damage on the Polish economy and therefore on the Polish working people for whom Western propagandists and politicians expressed so much hypocritical compassion.

However, these measures did not bring Poland to its knees, and did not force it to make political concessions. The situation in the Polish economy is gradually improving; the dependence of Poland's economy on capitalist states has considerable diminished, thanks to the aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and thanks to the fact that Poland's national economy has become more flexible. Even now, Polish industry needs for normal operation three times less goods from the West than in 1980. In other words sanctions against Poland have not played the political role expected of them, and have now begun to lose their economic meaning. In the circumstances, even at the highest levels of the U.S. Administration, they have begun to talk about the chance of lifting even the most useless sanctions. However, the American leaders, faithful to their course, aim to use this as well for inciting anti-Polish feeling.

The statements by the White House spokesman on chances for easing certain sanctions against Poland were accompanied by unceremonious demands of a political character addressed to the Polish leadership, and also tactless instructions. This new spectacle of the White House is as equally outrageous as it is senseless, because socialist Poland has shown eloquently that the language of diktat is not permissible in talks with it, and Poland did not agree and will never agree to the even smallest damage to its national interests in exchange for a magnanimous attitude from the power across the ocean.

In an interview for Soviet television, Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed again that all attempts by the West to exert pressure on Poland are condemned to failure. Nothing came of imperialist plans against socialist Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, we do not wish to become a pawn on somebody else's board.

FRG POLITICAL STANCES ON U.S. MISSILES VIEWED

PM041032 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Nov 83 p 10

[Article by Anatoliy Gromyko, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and LITERATURNAYA GAZETA international observer Vladimir Lomeyko: "Before the Monsters' Invasion"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] If you tried to impart in a couple of words the present psychological state of the overwhelming majority of West Germans, then it would probably be "missile syndrome." And although it takes various forms -- sham bravado in some, confusion, fear and open protest in others -- its common symptom is an oppressive tension in anticipation of misfortune.

This is not a flight of imagination nor a frightening metaphor: Most FRG citizens see the Pershing and cruise missiles as genuine monsters threatening their lives. Obeying only a foreign transatlantic will, these monsters, first-strike weapons, will be ready at any moment to pounce from FRG territory onto eastern neighbors. And what normal person would want to be on the receiving end of a retaliatory tornado?

Most West Germans are not lacking in common sense. They are unambigously opposed to the deployment of the new missiles. And unlike the politickers, without any "ifs" and "buts". This is evidenced by the public opinion polls -- three out of every four West Germans are against the missiles. The politicians of the ruling parties (the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], the Christian Social Union [CSU], and the Free Democratic Party [FDP], constantly assure their population that the missile deployment is an unenforced step and will only take place in the event of the Geneva talks not leading to success.

It is another matter of bilateral meetings with the Americans. However tightly the doors are shut at these talks the truth still seeps out. And it is that the Bonn politicians manning the rudder of the ship of state today, like ordinary seamen obey the U.S. flagship and are ready to follow its course, even at the risk of running onto a reef.

And yet both Chancellor Kohl and Vice Chancellor Genscher, relying on the FRG's international weight, the tragic experience of World War II, and the mood of the population, could put pressure on the Americans, demanding an honest and fair approach from them at the Geneva talks. But both of them prefer to assure Reagan of "German faithfulness" to the NATO decision. This game of giveaway blatently mocks vitally important national interests. In this connection we had occasion in Bonn to hear the federal government speaking like the dummy of a ventriloquist sitting in Washington. But the transatlantic ventriloquist, hearing the Bonn government's echo, flies into a rage: He, it seems, already intends to deploy in Europe as many U.S. missiles as there are Soviet missiles not only in the European but also in the Asian part of the USSR.

This would seem to be just the time to point to such brazenness as an example of Washington's complete lack of interest in achieving accord at Geneva. But, as they say, you scratch my back..., and in this regard there is silence in -- at best diffident silence -- in Bonn. But this position only panders to the Reaganite cowboys, who are driving a herd of nuclear monsters to the shores of the old world.

"The Sleep of Reason Gives Birth to Monsters"

During 6 days of discussions at Haus Rissen we had repeated occasion to recall these words of the great Spanish painter Francisco Goya.

Haus Rissen is an international institute of politics and economics in Hamburg where the 19th annual conference on current problems of the times, in which we participated as members of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, was held. Scientists and politicians from Western and Eastern countries deliver reports here and take part in discussions with representatives of FRG political, business, and military circles.

The present discussion reflected the European participants' growing disquiet at the dangerous buildup of the arms race. A characteristic feature was that few of the participants disputed the Soviet assessment of the international situation given in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. It is only too obvious to many people in the FRG that it is the militarist line of the United States, which is trying to win itself dominant positions in the world, that gives rise to tension and the arms race. Even the representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn and the State Department did not want to take any chances in front of such a competent audience and directed all their ardor toward explaining the psychological factors, ignorance of which, they say, impedes an understanding of U.S. policy. The nuance is an interesting one. Here before us is an admission of the clumsiness and unpopularity of the Reaganites' actions.

Clearly wishing to defuse public indignation at Yankee behavior on the world scene, a counsellor at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn listed a number of West European "complaints" regarding U.S. foreign policy. So what are the West Europeans complaining about?

-- The Americans have still not managed to work out a unified concept for their international relations. Just like amateur diplomats, the U.S. Administrations lurch too sharply from one policy to another.

-- Americans tend to react excessively to individual international events with no thought for the long-term consequences for the nation itself.

-- Americans think first in military and only later in political terms.

Although it is expressed rather delicately, it hits the nail on the head. However, the longer we listened to the American counsellor, who in a heartfelt whisper was explaining to those present the roots of the "American myth", the clearer the goal became: to convince those present that the American boys in Lebanon, El Salvador, and here with the Pershings are not, on the whole, bad guys but are simply not understood by everybody. This is also allegedly the source of national prejudices, to which nobody is immune. But we, cleverer and more experienced, we understand, the speaker continued, that the fact is that, "America is a latecomer in the international arena. Both the President and politicians have to take account of Americans' ingrained belief that if they are not unique of their kind, they are at any rate chosen. "Starting from the first settlers," the counsellor stated verbatim, "Americans behaved as if they were an instrument of divine providence, and this behavior is seen even today."

These statements are intended to justify the present administration's militarist and chauvinist line and use Americans' "psychological peculiarities" as a cover for Washington's militarist claim to hegemony. There was nothing coincidental about our question to the American representatives: Why must the international situation depend like a weather vane on the U.S. presidential elections and the moods of the next White House incumbent? But it just hung in the air unanswered.

And so here arises one of the central questions of our time: Does the FRG Government understand what it may be led into by these sermons and the transatlantic NATO ally, which, grabbing hold of the nuclear monster's tail, believes itself "an instrument of divine providence?"

As the discussion at Haus Rissen showed, far from everyone has yet realized, at any rate openly, that we are living in quite a different era from the one in which Ronald Reagan's notions and evaluations were formed.

The new era is characterized by the existence of mutual overkill, or the adequate capacity of both military blocs to destroy many times over not only each other, but all life on earth. And therefore nuclear war cannot solve a single political or social problem, since it means suicide.

The discussion saw a clash between the two essentially different approaches to East-West relations -- the philosophy of deterrence and the philosophy of mutual security. The U.S. State Department and the West German General Staff representatives, although they put it differently, both advocated the doctrine of deterrence. And if you think about it, nuclear deterrence is a doctrine of justification for the military superiority idea that Reagan has now espoused.

To our question as to why the United States rejects the proposal to ban the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons the State Department representative said nothing of moment in reply. Listening to his maxims, it was hard to get rid of the feeling that the Reagan representatives' belief "in divine providence" plus nuclear weapons has long supplanted belief in human reason. It is as if Goya, from the depths of the centuries, has peeked in through the window of the present inhabitants of the White House, where strength revels and reason slumbers. For only sleeping reason could give rise to such monstrous notions as "limited" or total nuclear war, or a nuclear war "to victory."

We must give them their due -- the thoughts of victory in a nuclear war were unacceptable for most of those attending Haus Rissen. But a warning note is sounded by the fact that many of the discussion's participants do not realize that the philosophy of deterrance and the arms race inevitably increases the probability of an "accidental war." The 33rd Pugwash Conference in Venice at the end of this August noted that when building up military potentials, an incorrect radar signal, a computer error, or an insane serviceman -- such a "trifle" may be enough to unleash a nuclear explosion on millions of people within just a few minutes. THE MATHEMATICAL EQUATION IS EXTREMELY SIMPLE: The more nuclear arms there are in the world, the greater the probability of war.

While ways of guaranteeing security were being discussed at Haus Rissen, news came from Munsingen: During military exercises a heavy grenade had exploded a few meters away from spectators. Two staff officers of the 11th Corps in Ulm were killed, 15 people seriously wounded, among them Fritz (Bittman), a CSU deputy in the Bundestag, and 9 people received shrapnel wounds. The reason: One of the soldiers had given up, the man was not equal to the hardware. And here there is a relentless thought: What if the same thing happens when a "condition one" state of nuclear weapons readiness is sounded? Who can guarantee that everything here will be equal to the occasion?

A mistake, a tiny accident, and with one blast a nuclear shell or missile could set off the chain reaction of a nuclear catastrophe.

For us in the discussion -- and this was indicated repeatedly by the Soviet participants -- the most important thought is that the danger of the very philosophy of the arms race must be seen, be it for the sake of deterring someone else or the sake of your own security. It is time to recognize, as the Soviet side does, that one can only live in the nuclear age by thinking about each other's security and ways by eliminating a strong-arm [silovoy] confrontation. Freeze existing nuclear potentials and ban the development of new types of arms. Otherwise they threaten to escape from man's control and actually destroy him.

Do the West Germans Want War?

Just posing this question offends many FRG citizens. But why exactly? Why is it that people in the FRG can ask us questions expecting or even insisting that we argue our love of peace even though there are no grounds for doubting it. One of us asked our interlocutor, a Bundeswehr general, a question:

"Can you remember Herr General, I've forgotten for some reason, when it was that the Russians were the first to attack the Germans?"

He actually choked on his coffee and gave us a long perplexed look.

"As I recall my history, you didn't attack us," he finally forced himself to say. "On the contrary..."

You just had to see just what these last words cost him.

"So why then do many of your politicians constantly talk about the 'threat from the East' and say that 'the Russians are coming'?"

West Germans knit their brows when they are told that the deployment of the U.S. first strike nuclear missiles on West German territory arouses feelings of disquiet and indignation among Soviet people. Have they forgotten the lessons of the terrible war, the vows of German prisoners of war and the assurances of West German politicians: "Never again shall war start from German soil"? Yet they are being embroiled in a situation that militarily they will not control (these decisions will be taken by the Americans).

It would, of course, be wrong to suspect the ordinary FRG citizen of warmongering. There are such people, but they are not the ones who are now determining the atmosphere. When we put the question "Do the West Germans want war?" we have no doubts that in their overwhelming majority they do not. But do they all realize that they are being pushed into the abyss of war by those who strive to turn them into hostages or else victims of the nuclear monsters that are about to be brought onto West German soil? And yet these monsters, crammed with computer technology and directed from the oval office or from a Californian ranch, are, like inanimate but obedient robots with nuclear brains, capable of destroying West Europe.

We put to our interlocutors -- politicians, public figures, scientists, and journalists -- the question formulated in the statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov:

"Is thought being given to this by those European politicians who, ignoring the interests of their own peoples and the interests of peace, are helping to implement the U.S. Administration's ambitious militarist plans?"

However much certain politicians may have disliked this question, there is no place here for a lack of understanding. If the U.S. nuclear missiles appear on the European continent against the majority will of the population of most west European countries, it will be, as Yu.V. Andropov noted, a step hostile to the cause of peace on a principled scale on the part of the U.S. leaders and the other NATO countries' figures acting in concert with them.

It is not enough for NATO to trumpet its love of peace, it must create the conditions for it and make joint efforts, at the first stage reducing the levels of military confrontation on the basis of equality and mutual security.

Life, of course, teaches us things. As, for instance, it has taught many Social Democrats. Only 3 or 4 years ago most Social Democratic Party [SPD] functionaries supported ex-Chancellor Schmidt, notorious as the "father of the NATO two-track decision." But Helmut Schmidt became the victim of his own miscalculation and the duplicity of his transatlantic allies. He may now be kicking himself, but on principle he still stubbornly clings to his former decision. Although every so often he does admit that he had in mind talks to present "arms upgrading."

But Washington thinks in diametrically opposed terms. It is an irony of fate that Helmut Schmidt, who put his authority as chancellor on the line for the sake of his decision to support the missiles, is now isolated, without a party and even without any particular gratitude from the Americans. The Moor Schmidt had done his duty; the Moor chancellor had to go. [presumably allusion to Shakespeare's "tragic Moor," Othello]

The mid-November SPD congress, according to a widespread opinion in the FRG, will declare its opposition to the deployment of the U.S. missiles. But the 4 lost years cannot be made up.

There are different moods in the CDU and CSU parties. There they are concerned not with how to prevent the nuclear monsters coming onto West German soil, but with how to explain their inevitability to the FRG citizen. Of course, there are different feelings among the conservatives too. Many yearn to be in a position to thwart the Americans. Others feel that living in harmony with the U.S. missile monsters is easier than living in peace with their eastern neighbors.

On the banks of the Rhine we met with both liberal conservatives and conservative liberals. One of them, a high-ranking foreign ministry official, even noted challengingly, "Don't think that it's only the Americans who want the missiles deployed. We're not against having them either!"

Thank you, gentlemen, for your frankness. But we too could have guessed this. Some people on the Rhine cannot wait to have a stronger, albeit foreign, nuclear, fist on their territory, with which they can also threaten the East.

Being in the Bundestag at question time, one of us met with a CSU deputy, a friend of Strauss, who, in return for his anonymity, was outspoken:

"Franz-Josef Strauss thinks that we have conducted too great a discussion among the public. We should have deployed the missiles silently and presented the Russians with the fact."

It is easy to show bravado in one's own circle, but how is all this to be explained to the electorate? For, as a rule, rank and file CDU/CSU supporters do not want their land to be in the stranglehold of the nuclear monsters, bringing their neighbors' anger down upon them. And yet the most barefaced demagoguery about the "Soviet threat" has currency here. The extent of its cynicism was proved to us once again by the following incident.

In the small "Redoutchen" restaurant, which translates as "small redoubt", one of us found himself next to a group of eight West Germans. The Germans were talking without lowering their voices. It turned out that this was a group of CDU party workers who had come from another town to see their deputy for advice on how to explain the Americans' line in Geneva and the stance of the party and the chancellor, who favor the missile deployment.

Sitting at the head of the table, a deputy with a face like a mask (a thin Roman nose, slightly protruding ears, pale blue deep-set eyes, and thin, silent lips) listened unperturbed to the complaints of the regional activists concerned by the intellectual ferment and the possible defection of some voters from the party. Having paid for the meal, the deputy imposingly uttered the words:

"The situation, it has to be said, is a difficult one. The Kremlin holds the initiative. But we must rely on the new U.S. proposals the ball is now in Moscow's court."

"But what's new in them?!" said one of the young people, getting heated. "Many people think that the Americans are pressing for the missile deployment and making proposals just for show."

"Don't be naive: Most people have no concept of the crux of the matter," the deputy said sternly and with displeasure. "Stress the SS-20's; people are afraid of them. Don't go into details, the main thing is to convincingly repeat that without the American missiles the Russians will one day turn up on the Rhine..."

"Excuse me, gentlemen, but we are already here, and I would like you to know that," one of the authors could not contain himself from saying.

The deputy, who was the first to recover from this final scene from "The Inspector General," dryly turned down the proposal by a real live Russian to hold a discussion on a topic of interest to FRG citizens, and, recovering his ruffled composure, goose-stepped out of the small redoubt...

Of course, not everyone in the CDU thinks that way. Among the "clericals" [Christian Democrats] there are also circles that understand the importance of developing bilateral links and searching for ways of strengthening mutual understanding. Thus during a meeting at the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, its chairman, Doctor Bruno Heck, a former federal minister, stressed that the FRG intends to live in conditions of peace and good-neighborliness with the other peoples of Europe and, as we understood him, expressed his support for developing cooperation with Soviet scientific organizations, including on questions of eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

We were again told this, with probably greater conviction and interest, at the Friedrich Ebert and Alexander von Humboldt foundations. Doctor Heinrich Pfeiffer, secretary general of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, spoke out against the arms race in favor of creating an atmosphere of trust.

"You can convince yourselves from the public opinion polls," we were told in Hamburg and Bonn, "that many people do not want the new missiles. You can judge where a further arms race leads by the American movie "War Games!"

We saw this new movie, whose makers give a sort of forecast of what a further development of military technology might entail. The essence is that an American schoolboy, David, stumbling across the code, gains access with his computer to NORAD (the North American system for tracking Soviet missiles) and starts playing at "total nuclear war." The computer sounds a false alert. The chain reaction from this notification puts an armada of U.S. submarines and missile-armed planes on combat readiness. Only miraculously the computer, which is no longer under the control of people, is put out of action, and a third world war is just avoided. Moreover, throughout the whole film the American general responsible for deciding whether to give the command for a "counter-strike" or not stubbornly refuses to believe Russian assurances that there is no question of an attack on the United States.

He just did not believe it, that's all. It is the sharp wits of the scientists and not militarist feelings that come to the rescue.

When in silence, affected by what we had seen, we left the Hamburg theater in which we had watched "War Games", a young boy walking in front of us said,

"Just imagine, that could actually really happen..."

His girlfriend's shoulders shivered.

"Only I'm afraid we won't have such a happy ending..."

Yes, there are quite sufficient grounds for these concerns, and not only because in the event of the U.S. nuclear missiles being deployed a boost will be given to a new spiral of the arms race that will inevitably undermine the last straws of trust and stifle established ties. The militarization of thought will undergo a burgeoning expansion. It is already poisoning the public atmosphere. The most dangerous point is that war and things military are once again in vogue in the NATO countries. Books, movies, and television programs on "the future war" are booming.

The stealthy militarization of Western inhabitants' thoughts and feelings is underway with the encouragement and malicious intent of the apologists of military force. This sometimes manifests itself in imperceptible incidents, but if one thinks about them they are a menacing sign of possible changes for the worse.

At the time of our stay a friendly visit was being paid to Hamburg by a detachment of French warships. A visit is a visit is a visit, you might think, but the bourgeois and especially the Springer press was in raptures describing the latest military hardware on the destroyers, which apparently thrilled and touched the Hamburgers who visited the warships in whole families. We ourselves accidentally witnessed one curious scene in the large (Zillertal) hall. On the second floor we at first saw FRG citizens having fun on a Saturday night after the working week by dancing to a small folk orchestra on the stage. And suddenly the hall was literally taken over by a whirlwind of rampaging naval seamen, led by officers, on shore leave. The drunken sailor mounted an intoxicated boarding operation to take over the hall.

With the FRG citizens cleared from the stage, the seamen formed their own circle and staggered around as only they know how. Some of them, hot from the beer and the dancing, threw off their peace jackets. A portly boatswain (with a potbelly) clambered onto the stage and demanded that the German orchestra play a pop tune that he ordered. The conductor, a thick-set burgher in Bavarian shorts and feathered hat, not hiding his indignation, angrily gestured with his hand: "No!" The boatswain tried to sing something in a broken voice. Then he spat and jumped down. The beer had inflamed the sailors and now they were dancing half-dressed on the tables. The burghers hiding in the corners of the hall stared with condemnation on the warriors who had gone on the rampage. To our eyes it was as if an unnoticed occupation of the hall had taken place.

Coming out on a Saturday to sit at a table, drink a mug of beer, and sing their songs, the burghers suddenly found themselves suffering because of somebody else's actions. Leaving the hall, we heard the caustic remarks:

"They put on a military uniform and they think they's conquerors."

"Let's just thank God there weren't any fires."

It was explained to us that when Hamburg was visited in winter by British sailors who had besieged the Falklands, they wandered down the Grosse Freiheit Street, which is famous for its criminal hangouts, and later on fires had to be put out.

Of course there were military visits before too, but there was not this hooliganism. The military is once again play the hero. It is drunk on its excess of strength, which is overflowing.

Vice Admiral Alain (Quitin) commander-in chief of the French Atlantic Fleet, who headed the detachment of ships, told representatives of the press.

"We are here primarily to guarantee nuclear deterrence with the help of our six nuclear submarines, and to guard them from enemy submarines and planes."

It was in such forthright terms that the French vice admiral outlined his task. Meanwhile in Geneva the talks are well past their first year of marking time, among other reasons because the Americans refuse to take account of the French nuclear forces since they are "separate" and "bear no relation" to NATO deterrence.

People Versus Monsters

The hottest summer on the Rhine weatherwise has been replaced by the hottest fall in politics. This is already an axiom for most FRG citizens, although the government parties turn up their noses when they hear about it. Chancellor Helmut Kohl has frankly and repeatedly stressed in his numerous interviews that he is not overjoyed by the "hot fall" concept. This needlessly sets nerves on edge, he says, and stirs up passions ahead of time.

But F. Zimmermann, minister of the interior, despite the chancellor's desire to ignore the "hot fall," has virtually been preparing for it since spring. Following Zimmermann's directions, police officials have taught the long arm of the law the latest methods of dispersing demonstrators.

A week of action against the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles, with 2.5 million people participating, was held throughout West Europe 15 through 22 October. More than 500,000 demonstrators were at the Bonn rally alone.

The strong of the NATO world are under siege. Primarily because they want but are unable to find convincing arguments in favor of the missiles' deployment, which is rejected by the overwhelming majority of West Germans. Forced to maneuver, the politicians in power are hiding the fact that, long before the end of the of Geneva talks, they have given the order to construct the missile launch sites.

Reports have already appeared a number of times in the press that behind all the fuss about Americans' latest show of "flexibility" in Geneva, equipment for the Pershing II missiles is being delivered to West Germany. While were in the FRG, Secretary of State Wuerzbach was forced to confirm this, albeit with riders, in the Bundestag. Thus they hope to turn into a farce the Bundestag debate on the missile question scheduled for 21 November. Many people suspect that the parliamentarians will be mulling over the vitally important question of deploying the missiles in the FRG after the event, virtually sitting the missiles.

Bourgeois democracy has shirked its responsibilities once already in Weimar when faced with the fascist monster. The Germans had to pay a heavy toll for that. Then their justification was that the Weimar Republic was allegedly weak and inexperienced. In meeting with politicians on the Rhine, we often caught a glimpse of their subconscious fear: that the Bonn Republic might again shirk its responsibilities in the face of the new monsters.

What is staggering is that, knowing this, many politicians on the Rhine nonetheless remain spellbound, like a rabbit transfixed by a boa constrictor.

PALESTINIAN FACTIONS CLASH IN NORTHERN LEBANON

Fierce Fighting Near Tripoli

LD041738 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 4 TASS -- According to Beirut radio reports, fierce clashes resumed between different Palestinian factions in the area of the town of Tripoli in north Lebanon this morning. Fighting is going on in the area of the Palestinian refugee camps of Al-Baddawi and Nahr al-Barid. Supported by artillery and tanks, armed formations linked with the opposition factions in the Fatah, led by Abu Musa, are attacking the positions of the supporters of the PLO Chairman Y. 'Arafat.

Tunis November 4 TASS -- General Secretary of the League of Arab States Chadli Klibi appealed today to the warring parties within the Fatah to halt fighting in the area of Tripoli. He pointed out that the internecine bloodshed only harms the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine and the Arab struggle against the Israeli aggression.

Algiers November 4 TASS -- An official spokesman of the Algerian Foreign Ministry said: "What is now happening in Tripoli is not benefitting either the Palestine resistance movement, or the Arab nation. If an immediate end is not put to this, then not only the unity and the effectiveness of the Palestine resistance movement, but also the fundamental interests of all Arab countries will be seriously damaged".

Nahr al-Barid Camp Encircled

LD060952 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 6 TASS -- Fierce clashes are continuing between different Palestinian groups in the area of the north Lebanese city of Tripoli. According to reports reaching here, armed formations connected with the opposition to Yasir 'Arafat within the Fatah organization encircled the Palestinian refugee camp Nahr al-Barid.

Algiers November 6 TASS -- The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine has demanded that the warring factions in Fatah cease the fighting. The front's General Secretary Hawatimah issued a statement here, emphasizing that it benefited only the enemies of the Palestinian people, the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Tripoli November 6 TASS -- Current developments in the north of Lebanon may negatively affect the struggle by the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate national rights, Chadli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, warned in a statement here. He called on Arab countries to adopt the necessary measures to strengthen the PLO and create a climate that would be favourable to restoring Palestinian unity and Arab solidarity.

LEBANON CONCILIATION CONFERENCE FIRST STAGE ENDS

LD042350 Moscow TASS in English 2307 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Geneva November 5 TASS -- The first stage of the conference on the national conciliation in Lebanon ended here on Friday night. It was attended by representatives of various political, public and religious groups of the country: The president of Lebanon Amin al-Jumayyil, the chairman of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Jumblatt, the former president of Lebanon S. Frangier, former Prime Minister Rashid Karame and a number of other political and religious leaders.

The conference centered its attention around the termination of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and the withdrawal from the country of the troops of the aggressor. A joint statement was adopted which outlines measures aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation and ensuring the complete sovereignty of Lebanon.

'RUTHLESS REPRESSIONS' BY ISRAEL IN LEBANON

LD051920 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Beirut November 5 TASS -- Israeli interventionist troops have unleashed ruthless repressions against the peaceful population in Lebanon in revenge for yesterday's blast which brought down the building housing the occupation administration in the city of Tyre.

The entire southern Lebanon occupied by Israelis was sealed off from the rest of the country. A three-day curfew was imposed in Tyre and adjoining districts. Wholesale searches and arrests are being conducted everywhere. Israeli warplanes staged bandit raids on mountainous areas east of Beirut, causing a heavy loss of life and wide-spread destruction in the cities of Alayh, Bhamdun and Sofar.

The Lebanese Communist Party issued a statement, strongly condemning the barbarous actions of the Israeli military. It said that the Israeli Air Force conducted massive raids positions of the national liberation forces of Lebanon, including the centres of the Lebanese Communist Party and the Progressive Socialist Party in Bhamdun. The raids, the statement said, were designed to intimidate the Lebanese national patriotic forces. But no Tel Aviv's aggressive actions will be able to crush the will of the Lebanese people fighting to drive Israeli invaders out of their own country and abrogate the shackling agreement foisted on them by Israel.

The bombardment of mountainous Lebanon, the newspaper AN-NIDA said, is inseparably linked with U.S.-Israeli scheming to frustrate national reconciliation efforts in Lebanon. The escalation of aggressive actions by Tel Aviv and Washington, the paper emphasised, indicates that a large-scale military operation is being prepared against the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

JOINT U.S.-ISRAELI ACTIONS IN MIDEAST ALLEGED

Israeli 'General Mobilization'

LD042100 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- Israel intends to carry out a "training" general mobilisation which, as is being assured in Tel Aviv, should not be regarded as preparation for war. In connection with this report by the UPI news agency, one cannot but take into consideration the fact that in the past days the Israeli press repeatedly wrote of U.S. intentions to urge Tel Aviv on to staging a "repressive" action against Syria.

Reservists are to be called up during the "exercises", and buses and private motor vehicles will be mobilised. UPI points out that in the coming days coded commands will be broadcast over the Israeli radio and television, making it binding upon reservists to immediately report to draft stations.

Israel, according to the data of the London Institute of Strategic Studies, can place under arms 400,000 people within twenty four hours.

The latest general mobilisation was effected in Israel five years ago.

'Joint Provocation' in Lebanon

LD051835 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Using the tense situation in Lebanon, the United States is broadening "strategic cooperation" with Israel and coordination of joint actions against Arab peoples. According to the newspaper NEW YORK TIMES, American officials believe that the present moment witnesses the heightening of the coincidence of interests between Washington and Tel Aviv with regard to Lebanon which can be understood only as preparations by U.S. and Israeli leaders for yet another joint provocation in the region. The world and Arab public repeatedly witnessed what in deed means the "coincidence" of American-Israeli interests in their common anti-Arab policy. In Lebanon now American and Israeli armed contingents are in the same ranks against the national patriotic forces of that country. Judging by western press reports, practical preparations are already under way for the U.S. new military action.

Thus a squadron of U.S. warships led by the aircraft carrier "Independence", which participated in the [word indistinct] aggression against Grenada, have again been sent to Lebanon's shores by the Pentagon's order. Planes from the aricraft carrier barbarously bombed dwelling houses of Grenadians, a hospital and other civilian structures. In Washington they continue hypocritically asserting that allegedly the United States discharges a "peacemaking mission" in Lebanon whereas in reality it exerts every effort to broaden and consolidate its military presence in that country and the region as a whole.

Acting jointly with its "strategic partner" -- Israeli aggressors -- the United States actually partitioned Lebanon, the United States unceremoniously interferes into internal affairs of that country and seeks to set Lebanese against each other, to spur Arab countries for a fratricidal war.

The policy of rough military force, the landing of strike groups have become the main weapon of Washington's foreign policy course. This is most obviously manifested in U.S. actions in the Middle East and Central America. International terrorism and subversive operations have been made by the present U.S. Administration a matter of the state policy aimed at putting its imperial interests above international norms of human society. Venturing yet another provocative action in Lebanon, the U.S. Administration thereby prepares a new tragedy both for the Lebanese people and for the statehood of Lebanon.

SETBACKS FOR HABRE FORCES IN CHAD REPORTED

LD032322 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 3 TASS -- According to reports of news agencies from Ndjamena, the situation in Chad remains tense as a result of the continued foreign occupation of that African country and its actual split into two parts. The population's resistance is mounting in the south and centre of Chad where the interventionist forces are deployed. FRANCE PRESSE reports that even in the capital combat operations are staged by adversaries of the Habre regime which is backed by the United States and other Western powers. Adversaries of the Habre regime recently exploded a radio station in Ndjamena and made a number of raids on occupationists and servicemen of the Habre army. Several soldiers of the Zaire contingent and forces of the Ndjamena regime were killed or wounded as a result of the operation in the Saramusal and Sbangali quarters of the capital.

Deputy chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue reported that the Habre forces had been driven out of a number of populated localities in the south of Chad. The Habre forces sustain large casualties. In the Sara district alone, supporters of the Transitional Government of National Unity killed some 70 enemy officers and men.

The Western news agencies point to a low morale of the forces of the Ndjamena regime. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reports that clashes of troops with the local population and outbreaks of violence have become more frequent in southern districts. The displeasure with the puppet character of the Ndjamena regime which gave the West complete control over the country is mounting in the Army. Recently the forces of the Transitional Government of National Unity were replenished with the "DC-4" military transport aircraft whose crew voluntarily crossed over to their side for it had no wish to fight on the occupationinists' side.

U.S. SEEN 'INTERFERING' IN ZIMBABWE'S AFFAIRS

LD050841 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 5 TASS -- The USA has made an attempt at interfering in Zimbabwe's internal affairs under the pretext of protection for Muzorewa, head of a former puppet regime, who was exposed as an agent of imperialism. A spokesman for the State Department described Muzorewa as a "prominent political leader" and said that Washington was "closely following" his destiny. Displaying hypocrisy and cynicism characteristic of it, the Reagan administration accused Zimbabwe of "limiting the right to the freedom of expression and peaceful political opposition". They in Washington have all of a sudden "forgotten" about the crimes perpetrated by the so-called "auxiliary forces" of Muzorewa, who were responsible for brutally dealing with Zimbabwe's defenceless population.

In the opinion of observers, Washington strives to legalize the "right" of its agents to subversive activities against the governments of the developing countries objectionable to it. This is precisely the reason behind Reagan's hypocritical "concern" about the "destiny" of Muzorewa and the whole hostile campaign launched against sovereign Zimbabwe.

'CLASSIFIED LETTERS' SHOW REAGAN BACKS S. AFRICA

LD051850 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] London November 5 TASS -- Two classified letters by Ronald Reagan to leaders of racist-ruled South Africa have been made public, showing that he voiced his sympathies towards the apartheid regime even before being elected the U.S. President. The letters were published in a book by Eschel Rhoodie, former secretary of the South African Information Ministry.

In one letter dated June 1976 Reagan bluntly described South Africa and Rhodesia as belonging to the very few African democracies. He classed the nearly 50 sovereign African countries grouped in the Organisation of African Unity among the "antidemocratic" states.

This insulting statement, made "off the record", exposes the true aims of the present U S. Administration in southern Africa since Reagan's views have since not changed. They have only become even more manifestly proracist. After coming to office in 1980, Reagan publicly called the apartheid regime "a U.S. friend and military ally" and embarked on "constructive engagement" with it as part of his policy of blackmailing independent African countries.

The United States has become the biggest trading partner of the racist state. As early as 1981 their bilateral trade amounted to 5.3 billion dollars. The military and intelligence departments of the two countries maintain close cooperation. According to THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, the Reagan administration's genial and at times even cordial attitude to the apartheid regime had prompted even tougher racist policies inside South Africa. The United States is openly encouraging it to launch aggressions against neighbouring countries and blocking the settlement of the Namibian problem.

SOUTH AFRICAN ANC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM021519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) headed by A. Nzo, general secretary of the ANC, was in the USSR 25 through 30 October.

The delegation was received by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation had a meeting with the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries. The ANC representatives visited Volgograd, had a talk at the Volgograd CPSU Gorkom, and saw the monuments to the hero city's combat glory.

The delegation laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

A. Nzo expressed deep satisfaction with the visit's results and noted the Soviet Union's outstanding role in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES ANGOLAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

LD052205 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1202 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (TASS) -- Jose Cesar Augusto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola, presented his credentials in the Kremlin today to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches, a friendly conversation took place between Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Jose Cesar Augusto.

SOVIETS TO SUPPORT ANGOLA 'IN EVERY WAY"

LD042134 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 4 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes: The foremost aim of the Angolan people at this period is to build new society, a society of equality, justice and general prosperity.

One of the most important prerequisites for successfully achieving this aim is the building of an up-to-date, well-developed and truly independence economy. This is why, even when organising a strong rebuff to the forces of internal and external counter-revolutionaries and to the bandit forays of South African racists, the government of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] is at the same time paying much attention to advancing the country's economy and setting up new, modern industries.

When conducting its plan-based building of a new social and economic formation on Angolan soil, the PRA is drawing in many spheres on the experience of socialist countries and developing large-scale economic cooperation with the states grouped in the Council for Mutual economic assistance (CMEA). Angola's biggest partner among these states is the Soviet Union.

Angolan and Soviet building workers and engineers have jointly constructed a number of major economic facilities in the PRA, including, among others, the government-run cotton-growing farm Icola Bengo, big bridges, an industrial training school, four vocational training centres, and a network of irrigation facilities in Nebgo, Malanje, Northern Cuanza and Huila provinces.

Seeking to ensure the harmonious development of the national economy and the rational deployment of economic facilities in the country's territory, the government of people's Angola has decided on an all-round scheme to develop [words indistinct] for building there a hydroelectric station, a network of irrigation canals, several cotton-growing farms, and a number of mining and transportation facilities. This will make Malanje one of the country's highly developed districts.

Angola is going to cooperate in the realisation of these impressive plans with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and other CMEA countries. They will supply the necessary equipment, machines and materials and send qualified personnel to work in Angola.

Finally, the building of the huge hydroelectric station Capanda on the Cuanza River will become a veritable symbol of Angolan-Soviet friendship. Its completion will nearly double the PRA's energy-generating capacity. The station will have four generating sets manufactured in the USSR.

Angola is fast increasing its economic capability and creating optimum conditions for the speedy building of the bright future. Its advances are a vivid proof of the triumph of the principles of socialist internationalism, and let the PRA's enemies know: the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community will not leave the Angolan people in the time of trouble and will continue to support them in every way in their just struggle to thwart the intrigues of international imperialism and neocolonialism.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH SIERRA LEONE -- The joint commission for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Sierra Leone in Fisheries has held a session in Freetown. It ended with the signing of a protocol for 1984. The document envisages broader economic contacts between the two countries under the 1976 intergovernmental agreement. Speaking at the signing ceremony the minister of agriculture and forestry of Sierra Leone, Abass Bundu, highly assessed the Soviet Union's aid in the development of fisheries -- one of the country's key economies -- and also in the training of personnel. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 2 Nov 83 LD]

SOVIET, CUBAN TRADE MINISTERS HOLD CONFERENCE

PM041045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 2 November a talk took place between USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev and Cuban Foreign Trade Minister R. Cabrizas. There was a discussion of questions of the further development of Soviet-Cuban trade and economic relations.

KALIN VISIT TO COLOMBIA ENDS; STATEMENT ISSUED

PM041500 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Joint Statement"]

[Text] Bogota, 1 Nov -- A joint statement of the Colombian Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation has been signed here. It says:

At the invitation of the congress a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin was in Colombia 27 October through 1 November 1983.

The delegation was received by Colombian President B. Betancur. Meetings and talks were held with (K. Olgin Sardi), chairman of the congress, Foreign Minister R. Lloreda Caicedo, and the leaders of both chambers of congress.

The delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Simon Bolivar, that outstanding leader of the Latin American peoples' national liberation struggle, and called on the mayor of Bogota, (A. Ramires Skampo). In addition to Bogota the delegation visited the city of Cartagena, where it became acquainted with the activity of the local organs of power and various aspects of the Colombian people's lives.

During the talks with the congress leadership, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians exchanged information on the structure and activity of their parliaments and discussed questions of the development of Soviet-Colombian relations and topical problems of the present international situation. The sides noted with satisfaction the coincidence or proximity of the positions of the USSR and Colombia on a number of important international problems.

Expressing profound concern at the sharp aggravation of the international situation and the growth of the arms race, the Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians reached the unanimous opinion that under present conditions the most vigorous and resolute actions are needed to restrain the dangerous course of events and divert the nuclear threat from mankind. They are firmly convinced that the world does not need an increase in the arsenals of lethal armaments but a radical reduction and the use of the funds thus released for economic and social development needs.

The Colombian side's attention was drawn to the USSR's proposals aimed at preventing another dangerous spiral of the arms race and achieving the normalization of the international situation. The gist of the Soviet stance at the nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks was explained. It was stressed that the Soviet Union is doing everything to halt the slide toward nuclear catastrophe and is prepared for extensive cooperation with all states on this key question for man's future.

The Colombian parliamentarians expressed their positive assessment of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

The USSR Supreme Soviet and Colombian Congress representatitives noted the need to eliminate by existing seats of tension and conflicts peaceful means and spoke of the inadmissibility of outside interference in states' internal affairs and of the threat and use of armed force. They again expressed grave concern in connection with the aggravation of the situation in Central America and the Caribbean Basin, which has become even more complicated in recent days because of the unjustified events that have taken place in Grenada, and they resolutely advocated a political settlement in this region. The Soviet side positively assessed the efforts made by Colombia and some other Latin American countries seeking to find mutually acceptable solutions to the region's problems.

The parliamentarians noted the fruitful development in various spheres of Soviet-Colombian relations based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs and stated their desire to promote their to promote their further expansion and intensification in the interests of the two countries' peoples. The Colombian side stressed the importance of implementing the plan for the large-scale (URRA-1) and (URRA-2) hydraulic complex with the USSR's assistance.

The sides noted the great political importance of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, which is due in 1985, and expressed themselves in favor of celebrating the event appropriately in the USSR and Colombia.

The Soviet and Colombian parliamentarians agreed to continue to develop fruitful contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Colombian Congress.

The Soviet delegation expressed heartfelt thanks to for the cordiality and hospitality accorded it during its stay in Colombia.

KALIN-LED DELEGATION HAS TALKS IN PERU

FM041510 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] Lima, 3 Nov -- En route for home from Colombia, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, made a brief stopover in Peru during which it called on Ricardo Monteagudo Monteagudo and Dagoberto Lainez Vodanovic, president of the Senate and president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Peruvian Congress, respectively.

During the talk R. Monteagudo noted the existence of diverse friendly relations between Peru and the Soviet Union based on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty.

Speaking of his country's foreign policy, the senate president noted the coincidence of the positions of Peru and the USSR on disarmament questions. We believe that the fact that enormous funds are being spent in the world on the arms race deserves to be thoroughly denounced.

Both R. Monteagudo and Chamber of Deputies President D. Lainez denounced the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada, emphasizing that Peru resolutely opposes any aggression or foreign interference.

R. Monteagudo expressed himself in favor of friendly relations between Peru and USSR. D. Lainez announced the forthcoming creation of a parliamentary Peruvian-Soviet friendship group which is to engage in questions of developing relations between the Peruvian Congress and the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In turn the leader of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation told the Peruvian congressmen of the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and Soviet people's ardent desire to live in peace and friendship with all peoples of the world. Today, in the period of the sharp aggravation of the international situation, I.P. Kalin stressed, the Soviet Union is fully determined to continue the struggle for peace and to seek universal and total disarmament.

CUBAN DAILY CITED ON U.S. 'AGGRESSION' IN GRENADA

LD041745 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] Havana November 4 TASS -- The newspaper GRANMA has published a leading article headlined "Impudent Warnings by the Murderers."

In the course of the brutal and cowardly aggression launched by the United States against Grenada ten days ago, the newspaper writes, the United States believed that a long awaited opportunity to punish Cuba had been found, and mounted a campaign in the nature of a psychological war against it.

An attempt was made to justify the aggression by streams of lies about "international communism's sinister plans" for the capture of a small east Caribbean island and the alleged threat to the life of U.S. citizens in Grenada. It has been announced that a real "storehouse" of some secret papers had been found. This allegation was designed to prove that there was a military alliance between Grenada and Cuba and other socialist countries.

On top of these inventions, there was an attempt to revive "gunboat diplomacy." The USA claims that Cuba stages assassination attempts in Latin, especially in Central America, acts of terrorism against American diplomats, attacks against institutions and other facilities of the USA.

This stage in the campaign of threats and pressure which was timed to the events in Grenada and resolutely rejected by the Cuban Government, was preceded by a report that a naval squadron had been sent to the shores of Cuba to carry out military exercises, which is assessed by sources close to the Pentagon as a warning to Cuba.

The state of alert announced in Guantanamo base, the approaching of Cuba's territorial waters by the aircraft carrier "America" and the deployment of a powerful squadron in the Caribbean have all resulted in the emergence in close proximity to Cuba of a situation of war hysteria, which is being fanned both by the U.S. Administration and the U.S. mass media.

The Cuban Government is resolutely rejecting the campaign of threats and pressure mounted by Washington. Those who wish to intimidate Cuba this way, GRANMA stresses, are once again making a blunder.

This only strengthens our determination to defend with the use of all means our homeland and the creative effort of the revolution. This can be seen by all who analyze Cuba's firm stand these days, when the animosity of the United States has put us to fresh tests.

Grenada has taught us many lessons. It has shown that it is necessary to oppose to the brutality of imperialism, which is trying from Washington to recarve the world according to its own yardstick, the clear awareness of humankind and courage of the liberated peoples which are determined never to return to the disgraceful past of slavery.

The Cuban people know the threats of imperialism. We know its enormous destructive force and danger it constitutes to the entire humankind, that in command of this force are madmen capable of launching an action similar to the invasion of Grenada, in disregard of the opinion of its closest allies and, moreover, contrary to it.

But they will not take Cuba by surprise. On the side of the Cuban revolution, apart from historical rightness, is the 25-year old experience of struggle against imperialism.

On these troubled days, the Cuban people are confidently looking into the future. Future is with socialism and not with the moribund mad world of crude violence, GRANMA stresses in conclusion.

SOVIET CITIZENS FROM GRENADA ARRIVE IN CUBA

LD042159 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 4 Nov 83

[TExt] Havana November 4 TASS -- The Soviet citizens who were in Grenada and whose security, as has already been reported, was jeopardized by the U.S. aggression against Grenada and by encroachments on the immunity of diplomatic missions in that country, have today safely arrived in Havana. At the same time citizens of a number of other socialist countries have arrived here from Grenada via Mexico.

CUBAN 'SPECIALISTS' RETURN FROM GRENADA

LD070648 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Havana November 7 TASS -- Another 100 builders and other Cuban specialists who were taken prisoner by the U.S. occupation troops and kept in a concentration camp created by them, have returned home from Grenada.

They were welcomed at the "Jose Marti" international airport by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic, as well as other party and government leaders and representatives of the public.

On the whole, since the beginning of the evacuation on November 3,527 people have already returned home.

CONGRESSIONAL GRENADA TOUR DISMISSED AS BIASED

LD061602 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 6 TASS -- A U.S. bipartisan congressional delegation led by Democratic Congressman Thomas Foley and leader of the Republican minority in the House Robert Michel has arrived in Grenada, the victim of a U.S. bandit attack, on a fact-finding visit.

It was officially announced here that the delegation's mission would be to collect trustworthy information concerning the U.S. armed intrusion into the insular state. But press reports indicate that the Reagan administration has from the very beginning intended to use the trip to foist its own, mendacious interpretation of developments in Grenada on U.S. society as well as the law-makers in a bid to dampen with their help the criticisms of the U.S. intervention that are mounting in the United States.

It followed from statements by individual members of the delegation that Washington had thought it out in advance what the legislators would have to certify. Michel, who is a stalwart supporter of the administration, made it clear before his departure, for instance, that the Republican congressmen intended, not to analyze the situation on the island objectively, but to help the White House conceal the truth about the U.S. military's gory suppression of Grenadian patriots. It followed from a WASHINGTON POST report that U.S. law-makers saw it as a vital need to continue American military presence in Grenada. Previously, it recalled, it had been claimed in Washington that U.S. troops would be returned from Grenada after a week. Now they were tipped to remain there for at least half a year. That was creating an "objective" base for fulfilling the Reagan administration's imperial plans for converting Grenada into a military base, a U.S. outpost for future acts of aggression against independent countries and nations.

The same aim is being served by the visit of another congressional delegation to Grenada, which consists only of Republicans. Significantly, the trip is being undertaken on the initiative of the Council of American Security, an ultra-conservative organization closely linked with the Reagan administration.

U.S. ROLE IN FORMING GRENADIAN GOVERNMENT HIT

LD051037 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 5 TASS -- Washington's cynical attempts at imposing a regime suitable to the USA up the captured Grenada as glaringly contradict the norms of international law as the occupation itself. This is what U.N. circles pay attention to, watching the U.S. manoeuvring which pursues the aim of ensuring the formation of a puppet government on the [word indistinct].

The occupation authorities use the services of British Governor General Paul Scoon who is obedient to them. He has already announced an intention to appoint members of an "interim" government.

Caldwell Taylor, permanent representative of Grenada at the United Nations, has stated that Paul Scoon has no right to form a government, particularly under the circumstances when the country's future is being decided. Speaking at the U.N. headquarters at a meeting of representatives of commonwealth countries, the ambassador described as unseemly the attempts at forming a government, without even consulting representatives of the workers, farmers'trade unions, the youth, and business circles.

STONE C. AMERICA TOUR FURTHERS 'DANGEROUS' PLANS

LD041400 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0242 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (TASS) -- The U.S. President's special representative in Central America, R. Stone, has arrived in Honduras. Washington has been attempting to present his latest trip around the countries of the region, in the course of which he also intends to visit El Salvador, Guatemala, and Costa Rica, as an attempt at a "peaceful settlement" of the crisis in Central America. However, the crisis situation is the result of a sharp escalation in the U.S. military interference in the region's affairs. Washington has just carried out impudent armed aggression against Grenada, the scale of secret subversive operations by the CIA against Nicaragua is expanding, threats and blackmail against Cuba are intensifying. The dangerous plans of the United States are also confirmed by the very program of Stone's trip, which envisages meetings with the heads of the anti-Nicaraguan rabble, by means of which Washington is attempting to overthrow the Sandinista government, as well as discussion with the Honduran regime on the possibilities of extending the use of the country's territory as a base for the training and the transfer to Nicaragua of Somoza bandits.

NICARAGUA ASSAILS 'AGGRESSION' ACTS FROM HONDURAS

LD042200 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 4 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Government has denounced the aggressive actions perpetrated against Nicaragua by the counterrevolutionary gangs trained by the CIA and infiltrated into its territory from Honduras. A letter of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua, sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras and released today as a document of the U.N. Security Council, cites numerous facts of the violation of the territorial inviolability and air space of the country during the last few days.

The Government of Nicaragua, stating officially its resolute protest to the Government of Honduras in connection with all that, the document points out, again demands the cessation of the acts of aggression perpetrated almost daily against its territory by Honduran troops and Somozist mercenaries.

GROMYKO CONVERSES WITH MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

LD051213 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, today received Horacio Flores de la Pena, Mexico's ambassador to the Soviet Union. The ambassador handed over to Andrey Gromyko Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's message to Yuriy Andropov.

During their friendly conversation Andrey Gromyko and Horacio Flores de la Pena exchanged opinions about pressing international problems. Andrey Gromyko called the Mexican ambassador's attention in this connection to the Soviet Union's major proposals towards averting nuclear war and enhancing peace.

Horacio Flores de la Pena voiced concern about existing world tensions and spoke highly of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives.

On his part, he stressed his country's intention to continue pursuing its traditional foreign policy that is geared to achieving disarmament and consolidating the foundations of peace.

Both Andrey Gromyko and Horacio Flores de la Pena condemned the aggression against the small sovereign state of Grenada and voiced the firm conviction that it is essential for all peace-loving states and public forces to multiply their efforts in the struggle against the policy of diktat and encroachments upon the right of the peoples to independent development, for improving the international climate.

Both sides positively appraised the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico and expressed the intention to continue developing and deepening them ever further.

KREMLIN MEETING 5 NOV MARKS COSR 66TH ANNIVERSARY

TASS on Opening of Session

LD051514 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 5 Nov 83

["Celebration Meeting in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 5 TASS -- A celebration meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. Advanced workers of Moscow and the Moscow region, veterans of the Communist Party, war and labour veterans, workers in science and arts, generals and officers of the Soviet Army got together in the biggest hall of the Soviet capital. In the Presidium of the celebration meeting were the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

A report "the great vital force of the ideas and deeds of the October Revolution" was delivered by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In conclusion of the celebration meeting the national anthem of the Soviet Union was played.

A gala concert with the participation of masters of arts was given after the meeting.

Television Coverage

LD051827 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1355 GMT on 5 November begins a relay from the Kremlin Palace of Congresses of the solemn meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Camera provides shots of public in the Palace of Congresses in the Kremlin. At 1400 GMT camera shows the public rising as the Soviet leaders enter the hall, cutting to distant shots of the leaders as they come in. As the camera zooms in on the presidium it shows, from left to right, Promyslov and Tikhonov already in position at their places; with shots of Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Romanov, Gorbachev, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Kuznetsov, Solementsev, Demichev, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, and others entering and proceeding to their seats.

As Promyslov is shown declaring the session open it also shows Chernenko sitting on Promyslov's right and Tikhonov on Promyslov's left. Behind them in the second row, from left to right, are: Demichev, Vorotnikov, Dolgikh, Kapitonov (behind Promyslov), Zimyanin, and Rusakov. As the anthem is played video provides the following lineup (all from right to left): first row: Aleksandrov, Aliyev, Romanov, Ustinov, Tikhonov, Promyslov, Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Tereshkova; in the second row: Menteshashvili, Ruben, Yepishev, Sizov, Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Arkhipov, Baybakov, Dymshits, Bodyul, Kostandov, Marchuk, Arismendi and others; as well as shots of Marshals Sokolov, Kulikov, and Ogarkov further to the right of the people listed in the second row. Zamyatin is shown in the third row.

At 1405 GMT camera shows Promyslov giving the floor to Romanov, who is then shown reading his report from rostrum. While showing Romanov at the rostrum, camera intercuts to pan shots of the presidium and shows Shitikov sitting between Ruben and Yepishev in the second row. Camera also shows Smirnov, Marchuk, and Nuriyev sitting a few seats away on Arismendi's left.

While providing pan shots of the presidium, camera shows Rusakov covering his face with his hand, Chernenko in conversation with Promyslov, and several shots of Ustinov shifting in his chair. Solomentsev is shown in conversation with Demichev, Sizov with Yepishev, Sizov with Ryzhkov, Gorbackev with Gromyko.

At 1405 GMT Romanov is shown back at his seat in the presidium and being congratulated by Ustinov and Aleyev. Promyslov stands and declares the session closed, and all rise while the anthem is played.

Moscow Lists Participants

LD051538 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] A solemn meeting of the Moscow Soviet of peoples' deputies, CPSU city committee, representatives of the working people of Moscow and servicemen of the capital garrison devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October is underway at the Kremlin Peace of Congresses.

Participants of the session met with prolonged stormy applause. Standing are Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Vuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Also in the presidium there is Comrade Arismeni, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay.

In the hall there are foreign guests and diplomats. The floor was given to Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, for a report entitled "The Great Vital Force of the Ideals and Cause of October."

Zamyatin on Andropov Absence

NC051749 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow Nov 5 (AFP) -- Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov failed to appear at the yearly Kremlin celebration of the October Revolution, a major Soviet political event, because he was suffering from a "chill," a high Soviet official said.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, played down the seriousness of Mr. Andropov's illness but left open the possibility that Mr. Andropov would also be absent from the October Revolution parade at Red Square Monday.

"It will be up to his doctors to decide whether he can attend," Mr Zamyatin told several journalists at the end of the celebration today at the Kremlin.

Mr. Andropov's absence today heightened speculation that he is suffering from a serious illness.

Mr. Andropov first failed due to a "chill" to attend an official function on October 30.

TANJUG Report

LD061638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1604 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow, November 6 (TANJUG) -- Head of the Soviet Communist Party's Propaganda Department Leonid Zamyatin told foreign newsmen here yesterday (Saturday) that Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov caught a cold ten days ago but that his condition was not serious.

Zamyatin added, however, that Andropov would most probably not attend tomorrow's military parade on Red Square on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the October Revolution. He said the final decision would be made by Andropov's doctors.

Andpropov was absent also from yesterday's ceremony in the Kremlin.

Sources believe that Andropov's illness was the reason for the postponement of his visit to Bulgaria scheduled for October 25 and the still unfixed date of the Politburo Summit of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). The sources said that Andropov's poor health was also the reason for the postponement of a meeting of Eastern European leaders which, according to unconfirmed reports, was to have taken place late last month in Moscow.

Andropov was on holiday in the Crimea until the end of August. The last foreign visitor he received was South Yemen leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

An official communique on their talks on September 29 did not say where the meeting was held, nor was a film report of it shown on Moscow television.

Romanov Speech

LD051603 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1403 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Speech by Grigoriy Vasilyevich Romanov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, at the 5 November solemn meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at the Kremlin Palance of Congresses -- live]

[Text] Comrades, 66 years have passed since those unfogetable days of the first victorious proletarian revolution in the history of mankind. It took place in Russia, but set the millions and millions of working masses on every continent into motion, enriched them with the invaluable experience of the struggle against exploiters, and gave the world a model for solving fundamental social problems. It laid the basis for the new, socialist civilization.

The shot from the Aurora announced that, as Lenin put it, the greatest, most difficult change in history -- the change from capitalism to socialism -- had started and no one could stop it. The victory of October radically altered the whole history of international relations by substantially undermining the position of imperialism, which lost forever the possibility of unchecked domination on the world scene. October set the beginning for the unfolding of a mass struggle against the most fearful evil that imperialism brings, war, militarism, and political reaction. Today real socialism and the communist movement take what is most precious for every person -- his very right to life -- under their protection. The October Revolution became the source os a most profound social renewal in the world, the scope of which is growing unrestrainably. Comrades, this means that everything important, everything fundamental, in our revolution belongs to the present and the future. The ideas, lessons and gains of Great October keep their worldwide historic topicality. They are a mighty stimulus to revolutionary action for the fighters for socialism, peace, and working people's well-being and happiness.

We know that we are following the correct Leninist path. However, from our own experience and that of our friends we also know well that the pioneers' path is thorny, and that a new life is not established without searching and struggling. This is true today. It is true a hundredfold with regard to those generations and revolutionaries who began building this life in 1917. The difficulties, however great they were, did not bring forth despondency, doubts, or wavering in those revolutionaries. Rather, they brought forth great creativity energy and, as Lenin said, a steeling of all forces toward utilizing them for new creative work.

In order to be always worthy of the October cause, communists must persistently develop in themselves the qualities that helped the Bolshevik party, the working class, and the masses led by them achieve what to many seemed impossible and unachievable. The conviction of the correctness of their ideas, devoted service to the people, selflessness, and the capacity to move unflinchingly toward the set goal through any ordeals: These are the qualities that case-harden the ranks of the communists. The party's strength is incalculably multiplied by the fact that its policy is based on strictly scientific Marxist-Leninist analysis of concrete situations, and its ability to single out from among the multplicity of tasks those which are of chief, key importance, and concentrate its activities and willpower on them.

This was the approach underlying Lenin's brilliant plan for building socialism. This approach made it possible to create developed socialism in our country. This approach is also the guideline of the CPSU in determining the main direction of further progress for Soviet society today. The loyalty of the communists and all working people in the country of the soviets to the behests of the great Lenin, the party's thoroughly considered and principled course of home and on the international arena, and the untiring activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee, are the reliable guarantees that we shall achieve new successes in implementing the great objectives in the name fo which the October revolution was carried out. [applause]

Comrades, the historic experience of the CPSU, the entire practice of socialist construction is the height from which we can see better the scale and the character of the tasks which are being solved, and the prospects for the development of our society, and become more deeply aware of the interconnection between politics and economics at the present stage. Lenin attributed great importance to political factors in the fight of the working class to gain power and to affirm a new social system. At the same time, after the October victory, he did not get tired of stressing that we value communism only when it has a good economic foundation. Lenin and the Bolsheviks clearly understood that the new system would finally triumph when the free social creativity of the workers, born in the revolution, became joined with the most front-ranking organization of production, was supported by the latest achievements of science and technology, and opened up a way to the greatest labor productivity. It was not easy to achieve this. The inheritance from the past of technical and economic backwardness made itself felt. The productive forces of society had to be raised to a qualitatively new level, many production and organizational and technical preconditions which were essential for the establishment and strengthening of socialism had to be created. And this task was solved; solved by the energy, will and heroic labor of the party and people in an unprecedentedly short time.

Having implemented industrialization and collectivization, having raised the outlying national districts, and having implemented the cultural revolution, we have created the material, technical, social and spiritual basis, on which a new society could not but affirm itself, could not but reveal its historic advantages over capitalism.

Our social order and the economic basis of the Soviet state underwent a severe trial of strength during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The outcome of the struggle with the strong and perfidious enemy, who was threatening the whole of humanity with enslavement, was decided on the fields of battle where the soldiers of the valiant Red Army covered themselves with immortal glory.

The workers of the rear guard also made an invaluable contribution to the victory. Our economy proved not only its viability, but also its clear superiority in its one-to-one combat with the gigantic military-industrial machine of German fascism, for which virtually the whole of Europe was working. It is appropriate to recall that during the postwar years when the United States and its NATO allies unleashed the cold war and the arms race, the country's national economy, its science and technology, again spoke with weight, and did not allow imperialism's wild schemes for world supremacy to be realized. And now, when the most reactionary imperialist circles are striving to achieve military superiority and economically to weaken the Soviet Union, we are secure in our knowledge that these calculations are doomed to failure. [applause]

Our economy, comrades, has marched a long way forward. At the present time, 1-percent growth in the national income represents about R5 billion, as against 500 million in postwar 1950. During the period 1970-1982 alone, fixed production assets increased two-and-a-half times, and since 1960 almost sixfold.

Having said this, it is difficult to express the profound changes which have taken place in the country with quantitative indices alone, for their true measure is the fundamentally new quality of working people's lives, impossible under capitalism.

The Soviet people can no longer imagine their life without a guaranteed right to work and an all-embracing social security system, free universal secondary education and medical services, truly nationwide concern for childhood and motherhood. Collectivism and comradeship, fraternal friendship among the peoples, moral health, and confidence in the future are inalienable traits of the atmosphere which reigns in our society.

The successes the Soviet Union has achieved are unquestionable. But, doing justice to them, the Central Committee of the party and the Politburo approach the assessment of what has been done in a Leninist and exacting way, and do not allow either the belittlement of what has already been achieved or an exaggerated conception of the degree to which the country is getting closer to the supreme phase of communism.

In the work, "The Teaching of Karl Marx and a Few Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," Yuriy Vladimirivoch Andropov stresses: We need to have a sober conception of where we are. Running ahead means putting forward unrealizable tasks. Stopping simply at what has been accomplished means not making use of what we have available. Seeing our society in its real dynamics with all its possibilities and needs -- this is what is needed now.

Implementing the line of the 26th CPSU Congress, generalizing the experience accumulated, collating strategy and tactics with life, the party is creatively enriching its theoretical arsenal, formulating in precise terms the political course, and specifying the ways and the time limits for the realization of the program aims.

A fundamentally important role in this respect belongs to the decisions of the November 1982 and the June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Andropov's speeches. They contain a profoundly-reasoned definition of the immediate and long-term tasks of the party and people in the historically lengthy stage of developed socialism, at the start of which our country is.

If one speaks of the common aspect that unites these various tasks, and which constitutes the main content, it is the planned and all-round perfecting of the developed socialist society, and it is only to the extent that this happens that the gradual transition to communism can take place.

This Leninist course is meeting with nationwide support. It testifies to the party's unviolable fidelity to the ideas and the cause of our revolution. [applause]

The 66th year of the October Revolution has been marked by an upsurge in the whole of sociopolitical life. It has been marked by an improvement in the work of party, administrative, and economic bodies, increased responsibility on the part of cadres and a higher level of organization in plan and labor discipline.

This is already producing results in various spheres of life and of course in the development of the national economy. This year, compared with the average annual indicators for the first 2 years of the 5-year plan period, there was an increase in the pace of growth of public-sector production and labor productivity. Advances have been made by the basic heavy industries. Output has been increased by the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries, especially in the progressive forms of output. The extraction of natural gas and oil and production of chemical products are growing.

The industries determining scientific and technological progress are developing in a stable way. There is steadfast implementation of the very important party directive aimed at securing a priority pace of increase in the production of Group B goods.

The situation in transportation is beginning to improve. The volume of unfinished construction is being reduced.

Progressive changes in the structure of the homeland's machine building -- which are becoming more and more noticeable -- are making it possible on an ever broader scale to equip the national economy with modern machines, mechanisms, instruments and apparatuses. In the current year alone production of about 3,500 new types of highly-productive equipment will have been adopted. The production base of the atomic power industry, which occupies a special place in the implementation of the energy program outlined by the party, is confidently being strengthened.

The increased technical level of our economy is convincingly shown by the construction of the Baykal-Amur railway. It is confirmed by the creation of the unique Urengoy-Pormary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline, within a timespan and at a pace that is unprecedented in the world. The homeland will value highly the labor exploits, patriotism and professional skill of all those involved in these and many other remarkable achievements. [applause]

The implementation of the country's Food Program has become a partywide and nationwide cause. Measures are being consistently put into practice for the further development of the material and technical basis of agriculture and other parts of the agro-industrial complex. Businesslike relations between them based on raising reciprocal exactingness, are being improved. The economic structure of sovkhozes and kolkhozes is being strengthened. Much is being done for the social transformation of the countryside. It should be noted that in the current year, in comparison with the previous one, more grain crops, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables, and fruit have been grown and procured. The moves for the development of stockbreeding are appreciable; its feed basis has been strengthened. The positive trends which have made their mark in the development of the national economy are obvious. However, it must be said that in a number of indicators there are instances of lagging behind the tasks of the 5-year plan. Not all assignments have been fulfilled. That is why, in consolidating the positive results, it is important resolutely to eliminate the causes slowing down our progress ahead.

The next goal is clear: to ensure a more rational utilization of the already created production and scientific production potential, to learn how to fulfill the plan tasks with minimum losses of raw materials and other materials, electric power and labor resources. We have the necessary conditions to overcome the so-called bottlenecks and elements of imbalance and to eliminate violations of discipline of deliveries, so that in every collective it may become the norm to work more productively, with higher quality; in a word to work with a high feeling of responsibility, with full efficiency. Achieving this everywhere means solving a question not only of enormous economic, but of political significance; for the weightier the achievements in the economy, the broader the space for solving social tasks; and social criteria are the main thing guiding the party in its economic policy. Here is the humanitarian nature of our system for which the most precious thing was and remains the person, his material, and spiritual requirements.

It is from this that the steady growth in the well-being of the Soviet people stems. From year to year the real income of the population increases, the payment of benefits from the social consumption funds continually increases. Housing construction continues to be implemented at fast rates. The demand here, as is known, is still great. Requirements are also growing, for people need not only square meters of floorspace, but modern apartments with all amenities. Such construction understandably entails extra spending, and the state is complying with this. Demonstrating its concern about raising further the standard of living of the working people, the Central Committee recognized that it is essential to work out an integrated program for the development of the production of consumer goods and of the service sector. There are huge reserves here, and in order to put them into the service of society the manufacture of consumer goods must be converted more quickly to modern techniques and technology, a sharp increase in the quality must be attained, and the concrete conditions of each republic, kray and oblast must be used better.

At the same time it must be remembered that the demands of the population can be met more fully only if every worker in his working place is concerned with the interests of the whole country. There is a real measure of our capabilities: labor productivity, efficiency in mastering all the resources at our disposal.

It is well known that for a healthy economy it is necessary to ensure strictly that the rates of labor productivity are faster than the growth of wages, to maintain a strict correspondence between the money income of the population and the amount of the consumer goods and services produced. A lot depends too on improving distribution relationships. Consequently the implementation of the party's line in this field has, on the one hand, to act morally and materially on those who would like to work lazily while receiving everything from society, and, on the other, to raise yet higher the authority of honest, conscientious labor.

A line of this kind is in the interest of the working people themselves and it meets with a warm approval on their part. [appaluse] A cardinal raising of labor productivity and an all-round intensification of the economy constitute the basic factors that determine the rate of production development and of raising the prosperity of the people, and of strengthening our motherland's defensive capability and its international position. It is here that the most important direction of the struggle for a successful continuation of the cause of October lies today.

Soviet science has an important role to play in solving these questions. We are justified in our pride in its outstanding successes. The intense and creative toil of scientific employees is directed both toward the fundamentals areas of knowledge and toward the problems directly related to the needs of production.

The achievements of our scientists in quantum electronics and molecular biology, in chemistry and in the earth sciences, in the physics of elementary particles and nuclear physics, in mathematics and medicine, in the research into an extensive range of problems from the microworld to space have met with worldwide recognition.

While developing what has already been achieved, it is important to raise the effectiveness of scientific and research work in all areas and to strive to attain a more extensive utilization of our scientific potential, with the aim of a radical technological re-equipment of the national economy.

Comrades, we are talking about a large-scale implementation of achievements in science and technology, of a comprehensive system of production automation that should lead to profound qualitative transformations in the productive forces of Soviet society. The party attaches principled significance to the creation of technology that, to use Lenin's words, serves to improve life, to lighten the life of the vast majority. It will continue consistently to pursue the course aimed at freeing man from heavy physical, manual, and monotonous labor, at creating work conditions that correspond to the humane nature of our system.

The decision on measures to speed up scientific and technological progress in the national economy, adopted recently by the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, opens up new possibilities for the implementation of a unified policy in this most important area. It provides for an interrelated, integral system of organizational, economic, and moral levers which intensify the interest of leaders, workers, scientists, and designers in renewing technology. The realization of what has been outlined is intended to facilitate the successful resolution of the task posed by the 26th CPSU Congress, to bring all areas of the economy up to the very foremost frontiers of science and technology.

These aims should also be served by an improvement of the whole mechanism of management. The party defined the basic directions of work. It is a matter of improving centralized planning, of strengthening the plane discipline of financial autonomy, of developing the initiative of the labor collectives. The economic experiments being conducted in the country to expand the rights of production associations and enterprises, of planning, design, and technological organizations of a number of ministries will help find new ways to stimulate and raise responsibility for final results. To be able to take exact account of the requirements of various social groups, to strive to achieve the optimum combination of personal and local interests with national ones, to make use of them as the driving force of the growth of the economy -- that is one of the most important tasks in improving our economic mechanism.

In its solution, much also depends on improving the activity of the management apparatus. At every section of creative work the party is continuing one of main causes of October -- to give the popular masses access to conscious public sector work. Their working and public activity, initiative and good organization are a component of all our successes. In the struggle to strengthen discipline and to assert rational systems in production we have seen the birth of the brigade organization of labor, collective contracting and many other forms that have proven their worth.

New scope for initiative on the part of the working people and our trade unions and increasing the effectiveness of socialist competition is opened up by the Law on Labor Collectives. All this, comrades, is closely linked with work aimed at further expanding and extending democracy. The main thing here is to consistently and determinedly involve ever-broader layers of the working people in solving the vital social, economic, and political problems at all levels -- in the labor collectives, the local soviets, and the higher organs of power.

The party and state are firmly against any infringements of the rights and freedoms of citizens as guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and they take measures to strengthen socialist legality and law and order. We are doing a lot of work in this direction, particularly in the last year. Soviet people fully support the firm line toward those who take the liberty to act in a way incompatible with our laws and way of life, all kinds of plunderers of the people's wealth, and moneygrubbers, profiteers, and bribe-takers. Fighting against such phenomena is the duty not only of party, administrative, and law-enforcement bodies, but also of our public at large -- the duty of each conscientious citizen. [applause]

As Lenin stressed on numerous occasions, the most difficult and yet most important thing is to skillfully work with the masses, carry them with you, persuade them, influence their consciousness and psychology, be sensitive in detecting their moods, and reply to the questions that trouble them. In executing this task an enormous role belongs to correctly organized ideological work, work that is free of formalism and window dressing and is topical in content, thorough, and intelligible. As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee discussed urgent problems of improving propaganda and education at its June plenum. In defining the fundamental long-term aims in this area, the plenum constitutes an important landmark in the life of the party and is exerting a growing influence on the entire moral and political atmosphere in our society. The plenum's significance goes far beyond the confines of the ideological sphere proper.

The issue of preparing a new draft of the CPSU Program, our principal ideological-theoretical and political document, which charts the strategic guidlines of our activity in the historical long term, held a special place in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's speech. A comprehensive analysis of the key problems of the theory and practice of communist construction makes it possible to raise the whole of ideological, mass political, and organizational work to a new level and tie it more closely to the realities of life and the particular characteristics of the internal and international situation. To a great extent our successes in the continuous struggle for the hearts and minds of millions that is underway in the world today depend on this. For this precise reason the ideological tempering of Soviet people and the nurturing in them of a high degree of class vigilance and readiness to defend the homeland against any encroachments were and remain some of the most important areas of the activity of the whole party.

Before we -- the communists -- came on the scene, no one had set the lofty goal of shaping a new man, a conscious creator of history, and in order to attain this we have to improve our multifaceted work in the sphere of the people's spiritual development. This applies to higher educational establishments and technical colleges and to all sectors of public education that have the job of training worthy successors to the working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia, and, of course, our schools and vocational-technical education system, which are on the threshold of important reform.

This applies to Soviet literature and art. Given birth to by the Great October, they have always been notable for their clear ideological orientation and their great emotional, educational force. The party supports everything that enriches our multinational culture. Following Lenin's traditions, it will continue to ensure that literature and art faithfully serve the people's interests. [applause]

Comrades, we festively celebrated the 80th anniversary of our Leninist party recently. Its role as the guiding force of Soviet society and the significance of its ideological and organizational activities are growing immeasurably under present-day conditions, when the country is solving tasks majesty in scope and complex in content.

At one time, at the dawn of the creation of the party, Lenin said: It is after all not enough to call oneself the vanguard, the advance detachment. One must also behave in such a way that all other detachments see, and are forced to admit, that we are in the vanguard. And the CPSU, which has over 18 million members today, confirms with honor its leading role and unceasingly strives to increase its influence on all sides of social development. Further raising the level of political leadership of party committees, increasing the vanguard role of communists directly within labor collectives, improving the practice of selecting, placing and educating personnel, and monitoring and checking the execution of tasks, demand an uncreasing search for new forms and methods of improving the style of work.

All these questions, as you know, are now being considered by the Central Committee. The attention of the report and election party gatherings and conferences taking place in the country is fixed on these questions. Communists are making a profound and self-critical analysis of the activities of local party bodies and primary organizations in carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. Tasks are being mapped out to successfully complete planned tasks and adopted obligations for the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Initiative, exigency, efficiency, realistic appraisal of achievements, well-grounded decisionmaking, and an ability to mobilize people for their implementation, a capacity for finishing that which has been started -- these are the traits in the party's leadership style now gaining key significance. It is, comrades, the style that we call Leninist style, the style that distinguishes the everyday activities of the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. It is this style, and this style alone, that we need in all our party, state and public life. [applause]

Comrades! The mighty push that Great October gave the struggle of the workers' and the entire liberation movement 66 years ago has not lost its revolutionary and reforming influence. It grows and widens constantly. The whole post-October history indisputably confirms the fact that it is indeed socialism that was and remains the most steadfast defender of wholesome initiatives in international relations, the strongest bastion of peace, its most reliable guardian. This, comrades, is not simply the statement of an evident fact: It is a real measure of the immense responsibility that has fallen to the CPSU and the Soviet state and all countries of the socialist community. Today this responsibility has grown gigantically. The race of ever more refined means of mass destruction, which has been imposed upon mankind by imperialism, has transformed the question of how to prevent a third world war and the question of how to preserve life on earth.

The search for a practical solution determines the approach of the Soviet state to all topical international problems. This approach lies at the root of the foreign policy program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the continuity of the aims and basic directions stressed in the November 1982 and June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. This approach permeates a document of enormous political significance -- the statement of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. It contains a deep and principled appraisal of the present international situation, it formulates the tasks flowing from this for our state and for the whole Soviet people, and it again stresses the indestructible will of the Soviet Union for peace.

Perhaps never before in the postwar decades has the atmosphere in the world been so tense as it is now. Imperialism has not given up its hopes of restoring the positions it has lost. Today calculations of this kind are even more bankrupt and groundless than they have ever been in the past. But today they are undoubtedly much more dangerous. Confirmation of this lies in the unprecedented growth in the aggressiveness of the policy of U.S. imperialism everywhere upon the globe. One shining example of this is the striving by the United States to deploy new medium-range nuclear means in Western Europe at any price -- at any price, indeed, without regard for the will of the peoples of Europe, without regard for the realities of the nuclear age. Comrades, it is not a question of the simple addition of several hundred modern U.S. missiles, but of an addition to the immense arsenal of means of mass destruction that has already been built up by the West; although, of course, this addition, in itself, is far from trifling. These missiles are a qualitatively new threat to the security of the Soviet and the other socialist countries. These missiles are weapons intended to deliver a first nuclear strike. From beginning to end this is a hostile action against universal peace.

The upgrading of NATO arms planned by the Americans betrays the true aims of those who would like to break the military and strategic balance in Europe and in the world and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, of those who are striving to reduce international relations to military rivalry, of those who are preparing a new war in the hope of resolving the historic dispute between the two social systems through such a sinister argument as thermonuclear weapons.

In all this one can clearly see the antihuman, cynical essence of imperialist foreign policy as a whole. For 4 years the Soviet Union has been steadfastly proposing that a hazardous new round in the arms race be prevented. For 2 years, at the Geneva talks, we have been making one constructive initiative after another, and calling for agreement on either freeing Europe altogether from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons or on substantially lowering the level of nuclear confrontation on the principles of equality and identical security. However, it is becoming ever more obvious at the Geneva talks that the United States is merely sitting it out, as they say. The phrases about peace, the demagogic charges of inflexibility against the Soviet Union, and the noisy publicity being given to its own initiatives, which are for show only, serve as a smokescreen for the true aggressive intentions of the United States. This is the essence of their tactics.

Against this, among others, the additional Soviet proposals set out by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA on 27 August and 27 October this year speak convincingly of the flexibility of our position at the talks and our readiness to consider not only our own interests but also the legitimate interests of the other side.

However, the United States continues to dismiss our reasonable proposals, stubbornly making in various packaging, the same demand, bereft of any common sense, for the unilateral disarmament of the USSR. The imperialists have more than once tried in their relations with our country to resort to unscrupulous ploys of this kind, to supplant serious negotiations on questions of international security with a political game and military pressure. This has never produced results.

Over 60 years ago, in other interests, but in similar circumstances, Lenin remarked that one does not play games with peace. Nobody will succeed in fooling us. Even today these words accurately define our conscientious attitude toward the fate of peace, which is responsible in the highest degree. [applause]

If the United States starts deploying the new missiles in Western Europe the Soviet Union will not sit idly by. Retaliatory measures are necessary, and they will follow inevitably. In agreement with the fraternal countries we have already taken one step in this direction: Preparatory work for the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes on the territory of the GDR and CSSR is starting. There will be other steps too. [applause]

We are undertaking these steps in order to secure our security and that of our allies and friends.

It should also be clear that the appearance of new American missiles in Western Europe will make the continuation of the Soviet-American talks now being held in Geneva impossible. At the same time, they can be continued if the United States does not embark on the deployment of its missiles.

The question of the new American missiles in Europe is a most important link -- but still only a link -- in the anticommunist strategy of those who rule in the White House and want to rule the whole world. The brandishing of the nuclear truncheon; the monstrous sums the United States expends on the arms race, which they intend to carry into space; the plans for modernizing the NATO block and expanding its sphere of influence; attempts to knock together new agressive blocks; subversive atctivities; and blatant military intervention are the distinguishing features of the Reagan administration's policy today; a militarist policy, a policy of diktat -- of crude, shameless interference in the affairs of sovereign states.

In the Near East Washington is already not only encouraging Israel's aggressive course, but is itself, in effect, taking part in the war against the Arab peoples. We see the same handwriting in Central America, where the United States is resorting to the most shameless and bloody methods in trying to overthrow the legitimate Government of Nicaragua and stifle the liberation struggle of the patriots of El Salvador and perpetrating a brazen armed intervention in Grenada, which has aroused indignation throughout the world.

Everywhere American imperialism, while making sickly-sweet pronouncements about human rights, is staking on extreme reactionary hangmen, who resort to any crime against the peoples of their own countries. As it suppresses any dissidence among its allies and partners, the United States would like to make them unconditionally and blindly take part in these crimes.

The crusade proclaimed by Reagan is not targeted only against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. By waving the flag of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism the United States attempts to cover up its effort to gather all the forces of the Old World into one fist aimed against all the forces of freedom, independence, and progress.

The cynical provocation using the South Korean airliner and the dirty racket the imperialists stirred up around it have shown for the umpteenth time that the American reactionaries are ready to commit any crime, even the vilest one, to work up tension. The development of events on the world arena requires of us the very highest vigilance, self-possession, firmness, and unflagging attention to strengthening the country's defense capability. The Communist Party and our Soviet state act in precisely this spirit. [applause]

Our armed forces are equipped with everything they need to teach anyone not to try to arrange a test of strength. The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to develop and deepen defense cooperation with fraternal states. No attempts to encroach on our motherland, on its friends or allies, will take us by surprise. [applause]

The most important task of our time is to defend peace and end the arms race. It is difficult to solve, but it is possible. The potential for peace today is unusually great. This is shown by the rise in the positive actions of millions upon millions of people of different political views and convictions, who are united by the aspiration to make the international situation more healthy. The basic aims of this powerful movement coincide with the aims of the socialist states. Their constructive foreign policy is a mighty counteraction to the aggressive designs of U.S. imperialism and its minions. True to its internationalist duty, the Soviet Union is contributing in every possible way to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. It is understandable that the formation and development of relations between them, relations of a fundamentally new type, is not a simple matter. But it is being done. It is being done jointly by the peoples of our countries and their communist parties, persistently, consistently, and patiently.

The heart of this process -- the perfection of links between the socialist states on principles of complete equality, mutual respect, comradely mutual aid, and fruitful cooperation in all spheres, helps to strengthen friendship and trust between them, and repel the attacks of imperialism. In a word, relations between fraternal countries are truly fundamentally new types of interstate relations. They exist and actively serve the cause of social progress. The future is for them. [applause]

Our party considers its primary concern to be the deepening of cooperation with fraternal states and the raising of efficiency. This relates first of all to political cooperation, to the coordinated and friendly conducting of a course on the international arena which is becoming an increasingly durable fusion of the positions of our countries. In this respect the present year has been very fruitful. Important bilateral and multilateral meetings took place between the leaders of fraternal parties and states. Exchanges of opinions on topical questions of politics, economics, and ideology are taking place increasingly intensively. This is in keeping with the interests of every country and of the entire socialist community.

The Prague conference of the Warsaw Treaty Organization's Political Consultative Committee, which took place in January 1983, not only demonstrated their united approach to all key international problems but also formulated a realistic platform for struggle against the military danger.

Six months later the leaders of seven European socialist countries, who gathered in Moscow, again stressed their readiness and resolution to do everything possible to preserve and strengthen peace, to prevent the undermining of the military strategic balance which has come about.

The constructive position of the countries of socialism, and our joint line toward dialogue and cooperation with other states, in many respects predetermined the positive outcome of the meeting in Madrid. Cuba, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos, and other countries of the socialist community are coming forward with serious initiatives directed at normalizing the situation in the Caribbean, Central America, Asia, the Pacific Ocean, Southeast Asia, and in other explosive regions of the planet. In the present international climate an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations would have great significance. As is known, we are in favor of this, without, of course, detriment to other countries.

Strengthening the economic might of the fraternal states is a reliable basis for the defense and the development of the gains of world socialism, for the strengthening of its position in the struggle for peace and international security.

The socialist countries have accumulated a varied experience in cooperation in the sphere of the economy; and making full use of it is especially important now, when the production and scientific-technical potential of our states, which has grown by many times, allows us to pose bigger tasks, jointly to find well thought-out and deeply grounded decisions, which will help to lift economic integration to a qualitatively new level. These problems will be at the center of attention of the forthcoming economic summit conference of states of the socialist community.

Comrades, the international situation at present is white hot, thoroughly white hot. In these conditions it is of course not easy to move along the road of detente and disarmament. But the Soviet Union does not intend to retreat from its policy of peace. It will still consistently strive to achieve a radical about-face in the development of world events. We will strive for friendship and mutual understanding with all peoples. We want to live as good neighbors with all states. This also applies to the United States.

The most lasting and acceptable basis for both sides here is the same. Lenin spoke of it: Let the American capitalists leave us alone, and we will leave them alone. And further: I see no reason why such a socialist state as ours cannot have unlimited business relations with the capitalist countries. The foreign policy of the USSR is a policy of confidence in its rightness and strength. It relies on the support of the Soviet people and expresses the vital interests of all who cherish the ideals of peace. The CPSU and our state are fully resolved firmly and calmly to continue their foreign policy course -- a course toward peace, toward opposition to the aggressive aspirations of its enemies, toward solidarity with all strugglers for freedom and independence, for social progress. This is a principled, Leninist course. We will continue along this course. [applause]

Marking another anniversary of the October Revolution we remember with special gratitude the moving emotion those who made the first steps toward the heights of social progress -- the party veterans, the participants in the revolution, and the working people during the initial 5-year-plan periods, all the heroes of the frontline and the rear during the Great Patriotic War. [applause] We have been enriched by their experience and high ideological spirit, by their Bolshevist morality and boundless loyalty to Lenin's behest and the October banner. This is the priceless political capital of our party and the whole Soviet people. By relying on it and taking care that it should multiply, the Soviet people today carry out honorably their far-from-light historic mission -- the struggle for the bright future of mankind and for peace on earth. [applause]

We know that there are people to take up the relay race of communist construction, that there are people to continue it. The Komsomol, our glorious young people, are taking active part in the construction of the new life. They are worthy successors of the of the revolutionary cause of their fathers. The CPSU will continue to do everything necessary for the improvement of the class hardening of young people, for the development of the glorious revolutionary fighting and labor traditions of the Soviet people, for the further strengthening the ideological and political cohesion of our Soviet society. [applause]

The unity of all generations of revolutionary fighters, the unity of the party and the people, are the guarantee of our victories, and the party will guard this unity as the apple of its eye. [applause]

Our revolution is 66 years old. These years have encompassed a whole turbulent and dramatic era that has been imbued with heroism and full of selfless toil by millions of people, who have been inspired by great goals. Our revolution continues to be young and dynamic.

The October Revolution has been and remains a source for fundamental and very profound transformations of the world in which we live. Time continues as before to work in favor of the revolution, and it is working in favor of communism. [applause]

May the ideas and cause of Great October live down the ages! [applause]

Glory to our great fatherland, the world's first socialist state of workers and peasants! [applause]

Long live the Leninist Communist Party, inspirer and organizer of all our victories! [applause]

PARADES, ARTILLERY SALVOS TO MARK GOSR

LD070158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Today [7 November] our country and all progressive mankind mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR]. To celebrate the occasion, a parade of troops and a rally of representatives of the working people will take place in Red Square in Moscow. The Central Television and All-Union Radio will relay direct television and radio broadcasts from Red Square. Festive rallies will be held in all towns in the country.

According to an order of the USSR minister of defense, on the occasion of the 66th GOSR anniversary, today at 2100 local time a festive salute of 30 artillery salvos will be fired in the capital of our motherland, the hero city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Tula, in the hero fortress of Brest, as well as in the towns of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kubyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

RED SQUARE PARADE COMMEMORATES ANNIVERSARY

TASS Report

LD070916 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 7 TASS -- The main celebrations devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution have taken place today in the Red Square of the Soviet capital.

Leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, prominent Soviet military leaders, were at the main platform of the Lenin Mausoleum. The guest platforms were taken up by veterans of the party and the revolution, heroes of the war against fascism, front-rank workers from Moscow and the Moscow region, workers of science and culture, numerous foreign guests who came to attend the festivities, heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR.

After receiving a report of the commander of the military parade, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR defense minister and member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the troops lined up at the square and all those present.

Then a traditional military parade was held at the Red Square. Combined battalions of military academies marched past the Lenin Mausoleum. They were followed by motorized units and paratroopers, Marines, armoured and artillery units and anti-aircraft missile units of the Air Defense Forces. Tactical and operational-tactical missiles bring up the rear of the column.

The parade of the troops of the Moscow Garssion on the Red Square is followed by a demonstration of representatives of the working people of the Soviet capital.

The streamers and placards carried by demonstrators reflect the peacefulness of the Soviet people, their striving to preserve peace on our planet. They are reminiscent of mass meetings and demonstrations in defense of peace held recently in the USSR.

One of the streamers carries the words from the statement of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "There is no question for the Soviet leadership which line to follow in international relations in the present-day complicated situation. Our policy continues to be oriented towards the preservation and consolidation of peace, detente, the restraining of the arms race, the expanding and deepening of cooperation between states. Such is the invariable will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of all the Soviet people".

Joyous, festive mood reigned today in the sunlit Red Square, in all the streets of the Soviet capital celebrating the 66th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

Television Report

LD071056 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0645 GMT on 7 November commences its relay of the Great October Socialist Revolution parade in Red Square in a linkup of all television stations, the Vostok and Orbita systems, and the Intervision services.

The opening scene is of buildings near Red Square and shots of the crowds present.

Television presenter Igor Kirillov and a female colleague describe the setting of the parade. A presenter says that the workers of Moscow present in Red Square "will demonstrate their profound loyalty to the Leninist Party, the Central Committee and its Politburo led by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov."

At 0645 GMT the camera scans the ranks of the troops lined up before the parade begins. This is followed by shots of some of the hardware to be displayed. Next there are shots of members of foreign delegations who are present.

At 0658 GMT loud applause is heard. There follows a distant shot of the leaders as they ascend the Lenin Mausoleum. Next there is a long-range shot of the leaders who have taken up their positions atop the mausoleum. None can be identified at this point.

At 0700 GMT the camera cuts away to show Ustinov entering Red Square in a car. Escorted by Commander of the Moscow Military District Army General Lushev, Ustinov tours the ranks of the soldiers lined up in and near Red Square to take the salute.

At 0711 GMT, having taken the salute, Ustinov leaves his car and mounts the mausoleum to begin his address. As Ustinov speaks, at 0713 GMT the camera provides the first clear shots of the leaders who are present, showing, from left to right, Kulikov, Ogarkov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko, Gorbachev, Romanov, and Aliyev. Ustinov concludes his speech at 0721 GMT.

The military parade opens with a fanfare at 0725 GMT. Military units march past the Lenin Mausoleum. At 0740 GMT the soldiers on foot are succeeded by the parade of hardware. Assorted armored vehicles are seen, followed by heavier weaponry and missiles. The presenter provides a brief description of some of the background of the armored units as they drive past. Finally he says that "the parade closes with units of tactical and operation-tactical designation," as the camera shows missiles being carried on transporters.

Following the military parade at 0746 GMT the parade of floats begins. At this point an unidentified journalist interviews a worker in Red Square on his impressions of the parade. As the parade continues, at 0751 GMT Pioneers ascend the mausoleum to present bouquets. Soon afterward the camera shows a float bearing a large portrait of Andropov. This is the first of several occasions that large portraits of Andropov are shown. Ocassionally during the parade smaller placards of other leaders are also shown. At 0803 GMT the camera dwells for several seconds on a float bearing a mock-up of Andropov's PRAVDA interview.

After the floats there is the workers' parade. The camera intercuts from the workers' parade to interviews in Red Square with leading workers, war veterans, and poets.

At 0826 GMT the camera pans the entire leadership, from right to left as follows: Ryzhkov, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Vorotnikov, Solomentsev, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Romanov, Gorbachev, Gromyko, Grishin, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Ustinov, Kulikov, Yepishev, Sokolov, two unidentified officers, Gorshkov, and a further unidentified officer. Ogarkov, seen earlier in the relay, does not now appear. Andropov is not seen throughout.

Further shots are then provided of the workers' parade as it continues. Interviews are held with delegations from Bulgaria, Britain, and Cuba on their opinions concerning the peaceful intentions of the Soviet people. At 0851 GMT two cosmonauts are shown being interviewed. A clip is shown of them sending greetings from space while on a previous space mission.

At 0851 GMT a further lineup shows that Ogarkov has reappeared and is now standing between Ustinov and Kulikov. As the pan shot continues from right to left two further unidentified officers are seen on the far left of the lineup. The program continues with further shots of crowd scenes. The relay concludes at 0901 GMT.

Radio Relay

LD071227 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0645 GMT on 7 November, in a linkup with All-Union Radio, begins a live relay from Red Square in Moscow of the ceremonies marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The announcer begins by reading slogans and describing the scene in Red Square.

At 0700 GMT the announcer says that Ustinov and General Lushev, Moscow Garrison commander, inspect the troops. At 0710 GMT Ustinov and Lushev complete the inspection.

At 0712 GMT Ustinov begins speaking. Ustinov's speech lasts 8 minutes.

At 0720 GMT the national anthem is heard followed by a fanfare and shouted commands to denote the beginning of the parade. The parade is opened with a marchpast by graduates of the Moscow Military Music College followed by military academies.

At 0739 GMT the announcer says: "The parade of equipment will be opened by the Taman Guards Motorized Infantry Division."

At 0742 GMT the announcer says: "On the rostrum of the Mausoleum are Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov. There are also the prominent Soviet military chiefs. The leaders of the CPSU and Soviet state greet the participants in the festival."

The announcer says: "The solemn marchpast of the Soviet guard continues. In front of the tribunes is the Kantemir Order of Lenin Red Banner Division. Tanks go past, modern machines which can conduct combat activities in any locality, get through zones of radioactive contamination, and make swift advances over significant distances."

The announcer says: "After the tanks the artillery arrive on the square; the first in the column are the antitank guns. After them come self-propelled howitzers of different calibers. Long-range guns move forward on trailers pulled by transporters: long barrels, and complicated, accurate mechanism. The column is completed by trucks on which sparkle the latest generation of the famous Katyusha rocket launchers."

The announcer continues: "The sentinels of the sky, the launcher detachments of Air Defense and their combat hardware continue the military parade. On the self-propelled carriages are the silver shafts of various calibers and capacities. All this makes it possible to destroy enemy weapons for attack by air or space at a significant distance from the object being defended, at great and low heights, day and night. The Air Defense Forces are armed with automated complexes of guided missiles, missile-bearing interceptor-fighters, and modern radar technology. On the square are tactical and operational-tactical missiles. In orderly lines, rank after rank, the steel cigars with sharp bright red tips, move forward on platforms. After them come bigger-caliber missiles. Huge, green in color, they are fastened in their mountings on special transporter trucks. Maneuverability and great accuracy in hitting their target are typical of this kind of weapon."

At 0747 GMT the announcer states that the military parade has ended and is followed by a workers demonstration, including various displays of the achievements of the Soviet people.

At 0823 GMT Central TV and All-Union Radio political observer Aleksandr Zholkver says: "On many placards in Red Square I can read angry words of condemnation of American aggression against Grenada."

At 0839 GMT chairman of the Soviet peace committee and hero of socialist labor, Yuriy Aleksandrovich Zhukov, says: "Struggle for peace slogans have always been present on this square during the days of our October Revolution anniversary, but this year the theme of the struggle for peace is represented especially strikingly in those placards, slogans which are being collectively pronounced by the participants in the demonstrations."

At 0901 GMT the relay ends.

Ustinov Speech

LD070810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0645 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Speech by Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, at the 7 November parade and demonstration marking the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Moscow's Red Square -- live]

[Text] Comrade servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, working people of the Soviet Union, respected foreign guests. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, and on their instructions, I welcome you and congratulate you on the nationwide holiday of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet people are marking the birthday of the first socialist state in the world in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm. They are marking it with new labor achievements, in a selfless struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, and the November and June Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and to fulfill successfully the plans for the third year of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The working people of the fraternal socialist countries and all of the progressive humanity are solemnly marking this holiday with us. The road travelled by the homeland of October in 66 years is an historical epoch. History knows no such speedy advance from age-old backwardness to the might of a modern great power, with a high level of economy, science, technology, and culture, with the well being of its people and the essential defense potential constantly increasing.

The USSR is the bulwark of peace and freedom of peoples. With the Soviet Union the countries of the socialist community are travelling along the road of building a new life.

Loyal to their internationalist duty the CPSU and the Soviet people have done and will do everything possible to support the peoples that have been liberated from the colonialist yoke and have chosen the path of socialist development and all peoples struggling for their national liberation and social progress. At the same time the Soviet Union values highly the solidarity of our friends.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state are steadfastly implementing a Leninist foreign policy directed at consolidating peace, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. This was convincingly spoken of again in the statement by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and in his replies to questions from PRAVDA. The Soviet people and all peace-loving forces of the world appraise these documents as a fresh expression of our country's goodwill and as a call to the peoples to unite their efforts in the struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe.

A course in international affairs hostile to the cause of peace and the peoples' freedom is being pursued by imperialist circles, first and foremost the United States and its NATO allies. They have launched an arms race of unprecedented scale, are organizing provocations and acts of criminal subversion against the USSR and other socialist countries, are by force of arms striving to suppress the national liberation movements, and are brazenly flouting the sovereignty and the dignity of independent states.

But it is in no one's power to turn back the course of history. In spite of the vain desires of our enemies, the USSR and the other socialist countries will live and develop according to their own laws, the laws of the most advanced social system.

Over the 66 years of its existence, the Soviet state has passed successfully through many trials, and those who have made attempts against the integrity and sovereignty of our fatherland, against our system, long ago found their place on the rubbish heap of history. It is time for all those concerned to understand that we shall always be able to guarantee the security of the USSR and of our friends and allies. This is how it has been, and this is how it will go on being. We shall allow no one to achieve military superiority over us. In response to the deployment of American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is forced to adopt supplementary measures to ensure both its own security, and the security of our allies in the Warsaw Treaty, and to embark on preparatory work on the deployment of missile complexes of tactical operational purpose on the territory of the GDR and CSSR by agreement with those fraternal countries.

Malicious attacks on the Soviet Union arouse in the Soviet people and the servicemen of the Armed Forces a feeling of indignation and, at the same time, a profound understanding of their lofty responsibility for the fate of the motherland, the fate of socialism. This was shown convincingly and with fresh force at the Moscow antiwar demonstration, at the numerous gatherings in labor collectives and military units. The Soviet Union confirms that it wants to live in peace with all countries. It does not hatch aggressive plans. It comes out ceaselessly against the arms race. It does not foist its social order on anyone.

On guard of the great achievements of October stand, vigilantly and efficiently, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union, brought up in a spirit of limitless devotion to the Communist Party, the socialist motherland, and their people. Soviet servicemen, true to the revolutionary and fighting traditions, piously maintain and augment the military glory of our army and fleet.

In united battle order with the servicemen of the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries, they are maintaining high vigilance and are ready at any moment to fulfill their patriotic and international duty with honor.

Long live the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and its glorious Armed Forces!

Glory to the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Hurrah!

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES 7 NOV KREMLIN RECEPTION

LD071134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] The USSR Government today held a reception to mark the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses.

Present at the reception were Comrades Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Vorotnikov, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov, and Ryzhkov.

Present in the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and RSFSR, heads of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, military commanders, innovators of production, people active in science and culture, and pilot-cosmonauts.

Present at the reception were prominent figures of communist and workers' parties, other foreign guests who have visited our country for the festivities, the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the USSR, representatives of the clergy, and journalists.

Those present were addressed by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

He said: Esteemed guests! On behalf of the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, as well as from Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, permit me to convey greetings to you on this great holiday -- the 66th anniversary of the GOSR, the birthday of the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the world.

We warmly greet and congratulate all citizens of our great motherland, workers and kolkhozniks, workers in science and culture, education, and health care, the soldiers of our valiant armed forces.

We send our warm congratulations to party veterans, to those who participated in the October Revolution, veterans of war and labor. Our national day is illuminated by the light of the immortal ideas of Lenin, the idea of October.

Under the leadership of the Party of Communists of the great Lenin, the working masses of Russia have carried out a victorious socialist revolution, have opened an epoch of social renewal of the world.

Soviet people are meeting this anniversary of Great October with noteworthy achievements, and are confidently going forward on a path of peace and creation. The party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express deep gratitude to all who by virtue of their labor are increasing the riches of the socialist motherland, strengthening its ability to defend itself, and promoting the growth of its international authority. Among those who by their deeds are glorifying the cause of October, we must not forget our heroic cosmonauts, Comrades Lyakhov and Aleksandrov, who have just completed a unique experiment in space. We wish them further successes in their flight.

The world is going through an anxious time. Imperialist circles have unleashed an unprecedented arms race. They interfere in the affairs of other states and want to dictate their will to peoples. Our country counters this with a clear and realistic program for preserving peace. Not irresponsible attempts to accustom people to the thought that nuclear war is permissible, not an aspiration for nuclear supremacy, but concentrating political will on the prevention of catastrophe and on guaranteeing for people the right to live -- as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed -- that is what we are convinced must determine today the policy of leaders of all states, first and foremost the nuclear states.

On behalf of the Soviet state I would like to once again confirm our unwavering desire for peace and cooperation with all peoples. The Soviet Union is doing everything it can to ease international tension and preserve peace and detente, and we will implement that policy consistently and unswervingly. Such a policy meets with the understanding and support of all those who hold dear peace on earth. On their holiday of the 66th anniversary of the GOSR, Soviet people send their fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries and to all those fighting for freedom, social progress, and peace.

Comrade Tikhonov proposed a toast to the great Soviet people and their glorious Communist Party, to the prosperity of our great socialist homeland, to lasting peace and friendship among peoples, and to the health of those who took part in today's parade and demonstration and all those present in the hall.

The speech by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov was greeted by prolonged applause. The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere. Leading artists gave a festive concert for those who took part in the reception.

GOSR ANNIVERSARY MEETING HELD IN KIEV 4 NOV

AU041620 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1455 GMT on 4 November carries a 68-minute live relay of the solemn meeting in Kiev dedicated to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The announcer says that the "microphones of Ukrainian radio and the cameras of the republic's television have been installed in the Ukrainian Palace of Culture" and that the meeting is being attended by "prominent people; advanced production workers and innovators; party, revolution, war, and labor veterans; representatives of party, administrative and public organizations; and Soviet soldiers."

At 1500 GMT, following prolonged applause, Valentin Arsentiyevich Zgurskiy, chairman of the Kiev Gorispolkom, opens the meeting and a band plays the USSR and Ukrainian SSR state anthems. The meeting then elects by acclamation the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Yuriy Vladmirovich Andropov, to the honorary presidium.

At 1505 GMT Zgurskiy offers the floor to Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachalovskiy, member of the Ukrianian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Ukrianian Council of Ministers, to give a report on the meaning of the anniversary. Zgurskiy ends his speech at 1557 GMT, at which time the meeting listens to and adopts by acclamation a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Yuriy Andropov. The meeting and the live relay end with the announcement that a concert will be given following an intermission.

The chairman and the speakers use the Russian language throughout the meeting. No party or government leaders present at the meeting are mentioned by name.

Shcherbitskiy Attends Meeting

AU051510 [Editorial Report] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1804 GMT on 4 November carries a 5-minute report on the "solemn meeting of representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, of the city's working people, and of the Soviet Army and Navy" held in Kiev on 4 November on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. According to the report, "to the applause of the audience, seats in the presidium were taken by Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachalovskiy, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Mukha, and Pogrebnyak, members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo."

GEN SHKADOV ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES GOSR MEETING

PM051656 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Festive Meeting"]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] has been held at the Soviet Army Central Academy Theater. It was attended by generals, admirals, and officers of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, the Main Inspectorate, the Main Cadres Directorate, and other main and central directorates of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, the chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Generals V.M. Shabanov and I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General M.G. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; marshals of categories of forces, generals, admirals, and officers.

The meeting was opened by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

A report on the 66th GOSR anniversary was delivered by Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, USSR deputy defense minister.

He noted that today's world is troubled as never before. Tension and military danger have increased sharply. This stems primarily from the imperialist policy of the United States.

Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement provides an accurate evaluation of the course followed by the incumbent U.S. Administration in international affairs. "To put it briefly," the document points out, "this is a militarist course presenting a serious threat to peace. Its essence is to attempt to ensure dominating positions in the world for the United States, regardless of the interests of other states and peoples."

Taking imperialism's increased aggressiveness into account, the Soviet state, together with its allies, is doing everything to avoid military confrontation, prevent the threat of nuclear war, and ensure lasting peace on earth.

The Soviet Army and Navy are mounting a vigilant guard over the Great October's gains and over the freedom and independence of the socialist community countries.

The Soviet Armed Forces today, Army Gen I.N. Shkadov stressed, are a harmonious combination of different branches and categories of forces. Their organizational structure is being constantly improved. The training of command and political cadres and of all personnel is improving. The quality and efficiency of the ideological-political and military education of servicemen are being raised.

Under the Communist Party's wise leadership, the Soviet Armed Forces will continue to tirelessly strengthen their combat readiness and reliably protect peace and the creative labor of our country's peoples.

The participants in the festive meeting approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and the Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

A gala concert was given after the festive meeting.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GOSR, PEACE STRUGGLE

PM041424 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Banner of October Is a Banner of Peace"]

[Text] The creation of history's first socialist state is one of those major events whose importance in the process of world development does not diminish, but, on the contrary, grows year in and year out, exerting an increasingly beneficial influence on the fates of the peoples. October opened the era of the triumph of socialism and communism. The revolutionary transformation of the face of the planet was begun and is continuing in our time.

V.I. Lenin noted: "The workers of the whole world, no matter what country they live in, greet us, sympathize with us, and applaud us because we broke the iron shackles of imperialist ties, sordid imperialist treaties, and imperialist chains -- because we escaped into freedom, suffering the heaviest casualties for its sake -- and because we, as a socialist republic, albeit ravaged and pillaged by the imperialists, kept out of the imperialist war and before the whole world hoisted the banner of peace, the banner of socialism."

The October Revolution united in a single, indissoluble whole the concepts of socialism and peace. It brought to the forefront of world politics a power from whose very social essence an honest and purposeful policy of peace organically stems. In its very first legislative enactment -- the Leninist decree on peace -- the Soviet state proclaimed that war is the greatest crime against humanity. From then and to this day the motherland of October has been doing everything to protect mankind from the disaster of wars.

Socialism, victorious in our country, saved the world from the fascist plague. As soon as nuclear weapons appeared, the USSR began submitting practical proposals, from partial to comprehensive, whose implementation could materially reduce the danger of the outbreak of a war involving such weapons and nip it in the bud. The unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the recent specific proposal to freeze all nuclear arms, and the purposeful efforts to reach an effective agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and prevent a new round of their buildup, primarily in Europe -- all this is graphic testimony to the Soviet Union's contribution to solving the task of preventing a further escalation of the arms race.

The CPSU's and the Soviet state's untiring struggle to strengthen universal peace and maintain detente has assumed special importance now, when the dangerous activity of a most warlike grouping, whose class hatred for socialism prevails over a sense of reality, and sometimes simply over common sense, is intensifying in the United States. It has unleashed an unprecedented arms race, has announced a "crusade" against communism, and is fanning a "psychological war." The criminal aggression against the people of Grenada, the preparations for intervention against Nicaragua, the de facto complicity in armed intervention in Lebanon, and the threats leveled at other states all testify to the stepping up of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness and adventurism.

The policy of the official circles of the United States and certain other NATO countries aimed at preparing for nuclear war presents the greatest threat to the cause of peace. They have decided at all costs to deploy the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European states, which threatens to create a new military-strategic situation and will make the continuation of the talks currently being held in Geneva impossible.

Our country counters the militarists' adventurist policy with a clear and realistic program of safeguarding peace. The USSR has done and continues to do everything in its power to lessen international tension.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov notes, "rejects the idea of unleashing nuclear war -- under whatever pretext -- as reckless and the calls for it as criminal. Neither irresponsible attempts to accustom people to the thought of the permissibility of nuclear war, nor the desire for nuclear superiority, but the concentration of political will on preventing a catastrophe and safeguarding people's right to life -- this, it is our conviction, must primarily determine today the policies of the leaders of all states, above all the nuclear states."

The peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union accord most fully with the peoples' vital interests and are actively supported by the vast majority of mankind. The peoples' antiwar and antimissile movement has become a powerful factor in world politics.

The greatest gain of the international working class and the communist and workers' parties is the emergence and strengthening of the socialist community. Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the peoples of the fraternal countries have achieved great successes in creating the new life. They are unwavering in their resolve to strengthen and defend the gains of socialism.

The consolidation of socialism on the planet has radically altered the conditions of the working class' struggle in the developed countries of capitalism. The strength of real socialism's example inspires the capitalist states' working class and working people in the struggle against the yoke of capitalism and for social progress. Communists are in the vanguard of this struggle.

The de facto elimination of the colonial empires has been accomplished. Hundreds of millions of people have gained their independence. The young national states solving the complex tasks of socioeconomic development enjoy the support of the Land of October and the entire socialist world.

The course of world development confirms that the cause October is alive and strengthening. Soviet people are rightly proud of the enormous contribution that, under the leadership of Lenin's party, they are making to the cause of the progress of all mankind. They are firm in their knowledge that the future belongs to socialism. Loyalty to the great cause of Lenin's party is the guarantee of our future successes in the struggle for peace and communism.

The words of the CPSU Central Committee's October slogans ring out over the whole planet:

"Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

"Let us implement the Soviet Peace Program!"

PATRIARCH WISHES ANDROPOV HEALTH ON GOSR

LD061437 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 6 TASS -- Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia sent a telegram to Yuriy Andropov, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, saying:

"Esteemed Yuriy Vladimirovich,

"Please accept cordial congratulations on the sixty sixth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At one with all Soviet people the believers are seeking to facilitate in a befitting manner the prosperity of our state, the enhancement of its might.

"The episcopacy, clergy and laity of the Russian Orthodox Church have read with profound satisfaction your statement addressed to the nations of the world and marked by profound devotion to the cause of peace and concern for the well-being of not only our people and country but also of the entire humanity. We share and wholeheartedly support the numerous peace-making initiatives which you have made and which undoubtedly can avert the destruction of the sacred gift of life. We firmly believe in the triumph of the peaceful policy of our great and dear motherland and shall do everything in our power to bring it closer.

"From the bottom of my heart I wish you, esteemed Yuriy Vladimirovich, sound health, prodigious spiritual and bodily strength and blessed successes in your toilsome, lofty serving of the homeland."

KGB CHAIRMAN PROMOTED TO ARMY GENERAL

LD041521 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 4 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] By decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Colonel General Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov [chairman of the KGB] has had the military rank of Army general conferred upon him.

YEPISHEV RECEIVES HONORARY KIEV CITIZENSHIP

AU041307 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Oct 83 p 3

[Text] (RATAU) -- On 28 October, bureau members and candiate members of Kiev Gorkom, Obkom, Gorispolkom, and Oblispolkom met guests of honor at the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev from the German fascist oppressors.

Participating in the meeting were members of the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Defense headed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General I.A. Gerasimov, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and member and commander of the troops of the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District; V.A. Tsybulko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; and Colonel General V.S. Rodin, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief in the Red Banner Order-decorated Kiev Military District. Present were also delegations from the cruiser Kiev and the destroyer Kiyevskiy Komsomolets, as well as representatives of military units.

The meeting was opened by Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary.

V.A. Zgurskiy, Kiev Gorispolkom chairman, and I.P. Lysenko, Kiev Oblispolkom chairman, took account of the part contributed by Kiev City and Oblast labor collectives in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May and November 1982 and the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and directives given by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

In acknowledging the valor and heroism displayed in the battle for the Dnepr and the liberation of Kiev from the German fascist oppressors, Kiev Gorispolkom awared Hero of the Soviet Union Army General A.A. Yepishev with the title of Honorary Citizen of Kiev and with the medal "Commemorating the 1,500th Anniversary of Kiev." V.A. Zgurskiy presented the certificate and the medal to A.A. Yepishev.

The title of Honorary Citizen of Kiev was also awarded to Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union K. S. Moskalenko, USSR deputy minister of defense.

The medals "Commemorating the 1,500th Anniversary of Kiev" were presented to a large group of war veterans who participated in the forging of the Dnepr and in the liberation of Kiev, as well as to officers and ensigns of the district who marked the 40th anniversary of the victory on the Dnepr with high indexes in combat and political training.